THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

May 18, 1940

How a Blitzkrieg Works

Pacific Tense As World Powers Clarify Policies On N.E.I.

Churchill Guides Britain

German Blow to China's Trade

BY JOHN AHLERS

Armies Clash in Central China

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(中國評論週報)

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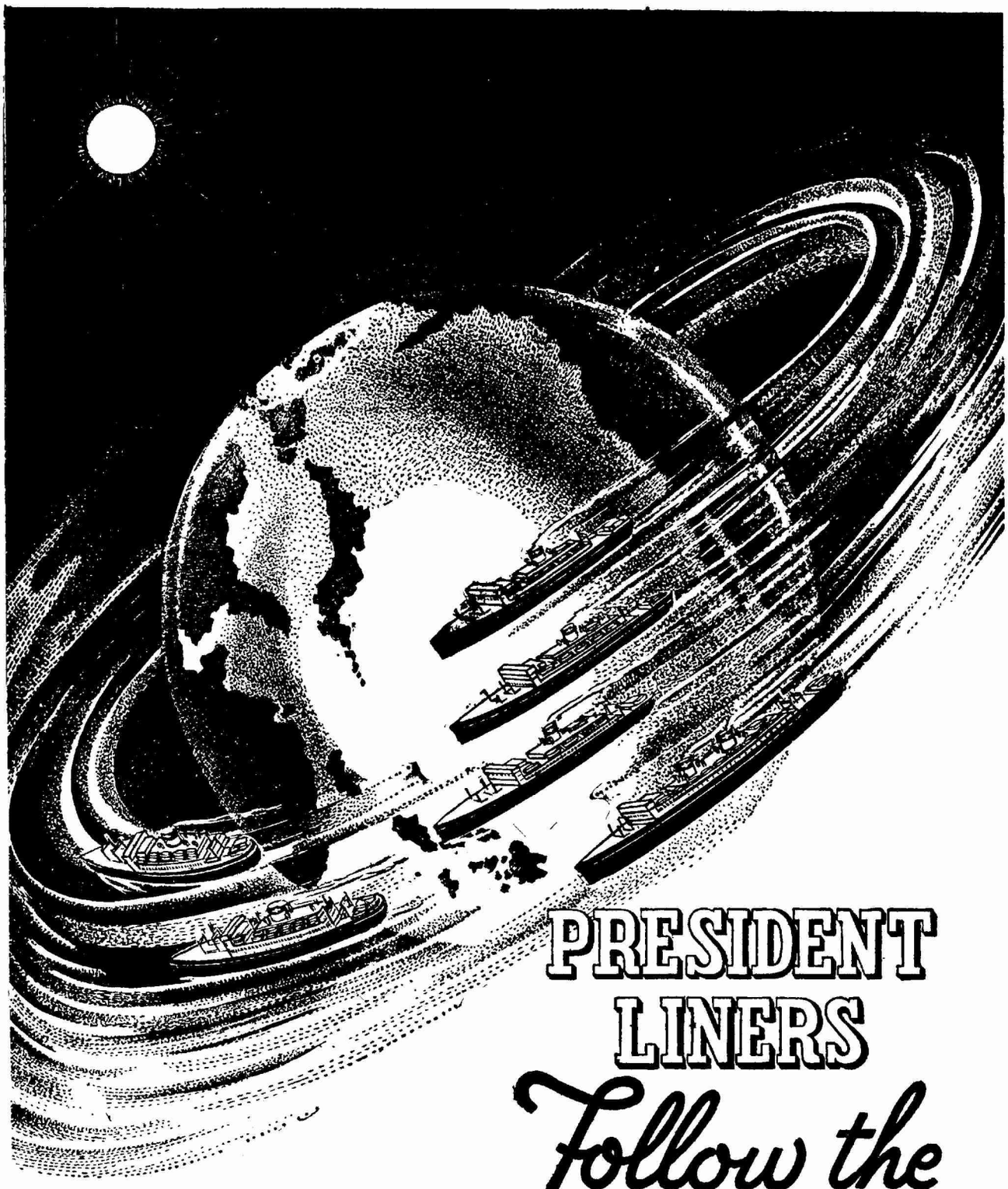

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

N.C.D.N.'S VIEWS

To the Editor:

Being Chinese, I can hardly keep silent after reading the editorial comment in the North China Daily News of May 4th., on "The Dollars Fall". Indeed, I don't deny the editor's viewpoint, in which he states that the Stabilization Fund cannot be expected to protect the value of our national dollar forever. I also agree with his emphasis on the fact that trade has played an important role in the maintenance of the value of our dollar. But I can hardly accept the remedy suggested in that comment. Probably his proposal may be one way out; however, it seems impossible for the Chinese people to approve it.

The writer of that editorial indicated that the way to restore the value of China's currency must rest on the extensive development of trade. But because of the restriction of trade throughout the whole of China, in those parts occupied by the Japanese, and by the Wang puppet regime, as well as under that of the Chungking government, he opined that evidently nothing could be done under such bad circumstances, unless the above mentioned authorities co-operated with the foreigners to restore export trade to a normal level.

Obviously from our Chinese point of view, this suggestion is a complete fallacy. That editorial writer has nothing in his mind but the profit and interests of his own country, and yet he has forgotten the fact that the Wang Ching-wei regime is merely a puppet government, which has no legal status to deal with any problems with foreigners. Furthermore, he also has ignored the fact that we Chinese are now struggling for our national existence. How can we bear to see the "hunting dogs" of our enemy enjoy the same trade relations with foreigners?

We admit that we Chinese people do suffer a great deal because of the war, but we realize clearly that it is the invader who causes our sufferings, and therefore we must fight on until the final victory is won.

Hence, a fundamental remedy for the stabilization of the Chinese currency should be resorted to by the foreign powers. In other words, the foreign powers should promptly extend loans to China for this purpose. As Dr. Monroe recommended when he passed through this city some-time ago, he emphasized, that China's ultimate victory will present all foreigners in return, an "Open Door" market, safe for foreign trade. He also emphatically pointed out that only with an independent China can foreign rights and interests be well preserved.

However, the world must realize that we are fighting against Japan not only for our territorial integrity, but also for the maintenance of foreign interests. I earnestly hope that the foreign powers, for their own sakes, will help our national currency.

HSU PAO HSIAN

Shanghai, May 6th, 1940

SHANTUNG BRIDGE

To the Editor:

I just heard this from a friend of mine in Shantung:—

"60 Li South of Taian is a huge railroad bridge over the Ta Wen River. It has been bombed several times, and has a number of cracks, but could still be used if due care were taken. For the past few weeks huge repairs were in progress on this bridge. A complete section of the steel bridge was being replaced by new materials, tens of thousands of pine sleepers were piled up to support the old and new parts, so that the old could be taken away and the new steel section slipped into place. Last week Chinese succeeded in setting fire to the timber which caused not only the loss of the timber but the heat was so intense that it twisted the great bridge into a useless mass. It will require several months to get it in shape again. Temporary tracks are now laid in the river bed which can be used until heavy rains come."

V. G.

Shanghai, May 13, 1940.

Editor's Note:—This apparently is the real explanation of the destruction of the Shantung railway bridge which forced several travellers from Shanghai to walk more than a mile around the wreckage on their return journey from Peiping.

THE SMALL AND WEAK

To the Editor:

It was recently reported, that Japan was attempting to invade the smaller and weaker nations in Asia. We need not fear whether Japan's ambition will be realized or not, these nations should prepare to cope with this possible danger. They should co-operate with each other, and unite into one body in order to increase their power of resistance against Japan's challenges and aggressive actions. At the same time they should ally themselves with China, for China is the true champion of these nations in Asia, as she is now fighting the invader, Japan, for them.

signed MU WEN-FU

Chungking, May 1st, 1940

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*

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EXTERRITORIALITY

To the Editor:

I was deeply interested in the letter by Mr. A. Morgan Young which was published in these columns last week. Mr. Young cited the detention—without trial—of Mr. George L. Shaw, a British subject in Antung, Manchuria. Older residents of the Far East will remember Mr. Shaw's long detention without trial for an alleged crime committed in another country. The case of Mr. J. R. "Jimmie" Young was similar. He was arrested and jailed for many weeks, without trial, also for an alleged breach of Japanese regulations committed in a third country.

But Mr. A. Morgan Young overlooked the case of the Rev. Luther Tucker, A missionary of the American Church Mission, who was arrested, and likewise detained for many weeks without trial while his case was being "investigated."

I agree with his statement that exterritoriality should never have been relinquished by the powers in Japan, a country whose ideas concerning the administration of justice are mediaeval, to say the least. I also agree with Mr. Young in asking, "Why should the Powers lie down under such injurious treatment today?

Shanghai, May 10, 1940

B. J.

ENJOYED

To the Editor

We are returning to China shortly, but do not want to miss a copy. Please find my personal check for renewal. The paper has been very much enjoyed by my friends here and I have always looked forward to it.

A. C. K.

Portland, Ore.,
March 10, 1940

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May 15, 1940

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Elec. Bond & Sh.	4¾
Gen. Motors	48⅞
Goodyear T. & R.	16
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	22½
Lockheed Aircraft	33¼
Mont. Ward	39⅞
N. Y. Central	11½
Texas Corp	40½
U. S. Steel	53

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, May	9.62/63
New York Rubber, July	22.28/30
New York Hides, June	13.11/13
Chicago Wheat, July	85⅜/85⅞
Chicago Corn, July	59⅜/59⅛
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TENSE PACIFIC WAITS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN N.E.I.

WHEN Germany invaded Holland with her lightening war on May 10 the whole world was stunned by this sudden realization of its expectations. The shock however detracted only momentarily from the tense situation in the Pacific where every major power is assuming a watchful waiting policy as insurance that its neighbor will not attempt to change the political status of that great natural storehouse, the Netherlands East Indies.

Innumerable writers have discussed the possibility that Japan would one day seize the islands. The question has been mooted for years but few foresaw that the isolation loving United States would ever assume a role as Pacific policeman by tacit extension of its Monroe Doctrine to the shores of Asia.

Foreshadowed by extensive American naval manoeuvers centred at the Pacific Hawaiian base this spring an unofficial but evidently inspired press report early in April announcing Washington's intention to protect the Indies from all aggression, came as a bombshell to everyone, including Japan for whose benefit it was particularly intended.

Probably warned that the American attitude with regard to the East Indies would be stated unequivocably in the near future, the Japanese government seized the opportunity to save face and on April 15 Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita sent a note to the Netherlands Government in which every assurance was given that Japan would see to the maintenance of the status quo in the N.E.I. Two days later, on April 17, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a similar note implying that the United States fleet would, for the immediate future at least, guarantee the status quo of the Indies and of all the Pacific.

The invasion of Holland found all the principal actors in their places ready to honor commitments or grab opportunity as the case might be. Britain, the only nation Japan had to fear as a possible rival in the Indies had previously given assurances that she harbored no intentions of moving into the islands even for the purpose of protecting them.

It was therefore with relief that Tokyo received a statement from the Netherlands Embassy on May 11, the day following the invasion, flatly rejecting in advance any suggestion of foreign protection for the East Indies or for the two tiny Caribbean islands of the West Indies.

The statement pointed out that "from a legal point of view the Netherlands East Indies as well as the West Indies and Curacao, form separate constitutional units. It must be stressed that even if territory of the Netherlands mother country is occupied in part or entirely by any foreign power the status of the overseas territories is in no way affected . . . . it follows that the Netherlands will waive any offer of protection by any foreign power with regard to its colonial possessions, being itself fully able and prepared to uphold the independence of its overseas territories regardless of conditions in the mother country."

Hardly had the ink dried on this statement than the occupation of Curacao and Aruba, the Netherlands' two West Indian possessions, by small British and French forces, was announced.

This upset all political calculations with regard to the status of the East Indies so far as Japan was concerned. The question is rapidly taking on the proportions of a test case in international law. If allowed to go unchallenged, Japan fears it may be taken as a precedent for the dispatch of Allied troops to police the far more important East Indies. And once lodged there the Japanese have every right to fear that Britain would be loth to give up the rich islands, possession of which would be a great aid to recuperation after the war.

Another alarming aspect of the West Indian situation where Japan is concerned, is American complacency at the Allied occupation. Whereas the United States did not mentioned the West Indies in her "hands off the N.E.I." warning, it is a political axiom that foreign military movements in the Caribbean are carried out only with the implicit consent of the guardian of the Americas. Another hint that the United States might not object to an Allied expedition to the East Indies was the occupation last Friday by a British military force, of Iceland without any American protest. From the purely military and strategic point of view the north Atlantic island is far more a threat to continental America than any foreign island in the Pacific.

Low Countries "Blues"

Daily Herald, London

Adolf: "We've played the Scandinavian Quick Step and the Rumanian Rhumba. What about the 'Low Countries Blues' for a change?"

On May 9, the day before the German invasion of the low countries, Admiral Harold Stark, American Chief of U.S. naval operations announced that the main body of the United States fleet would be stationed for an indefinite period in Hawaiian waters. The gesture which was an open warning to Japan not to attempt any sudden coup in the Pacific was not officially resented by the Island Empire. Referring to the matter at a Tokyo press conference the same day, Rear Admiral Masao Kanazawa, spokesman of the Japanese Navy office, declared that the move represented another manifestation of American anti-Japanese feeling. He pointed out that the situation between Japan and the United States was extremely delicate and complicated and he counselled a cool attitude on the part of the statesmen of both countries. At the same time he voiced the hope that the United States would try to deepen its understanding of the Far Eastern situation.

While Washington government circles believed the Pacific situation had reached a stalemate, according to

Manifestations of anti-Japanese sentiment in the Netherlands East Indies received prominent display in the Japanese press Tuesday.

It was reported that the Japanese Consul-General in Batavia had filed a formal note with the East Indies Government on Sunday, in which he protested against "the increasing anti-Japanese agitation and demonstratios by Dutch inhabitants."

The N. E. I. authorities assured the Japanese Consul-General, Ototsugu Saito, on May 12 that anti-Japanese activities would be suppressed. Mr. Saito was also assured the *status quo* would be maintained despite removal of the seat of govern- to London.

a *United Press* report on May 11, the opinion was said to be current that Japan was ready to seize the smallest opportunity for furtherance of her alleged designs on the N.E.I.

A possible hint that the stalemate might be broken with the lightening rapidity which has characterized other phases of the European War, came on the same day when Dr. M. E. N. Kleffens, Dutch Foreign Minister announced from London his country's intention to place all its natural resources at the disposal of the Allied powers.

The statement had immediate repercussions in the Japanese press which saw in it a threat to sever Japan from her wealthy markets and supply sources in the N.E.I. The *Kokumin Shimbun* put this quite plainly when on May 12 it declared: "The words of the Netherlands Foreign Minister are very strange. The Japanese Government must consider them as fundamentally altering the status quo in the Orient." The *Asahi Shimbun* added its interpretation that the "Japanese policy aims at the maintenance of the status quo, not only in the political but also in the economic sphere. While Japan for the time being will adopt a wait and see attitude, the nation would not hestitate to act if the situation should be aggravated."

The day before this, Mr. Hull like a redoubtable voice of conscience, had publicly reminded all governments that the United States' interests in maintenance of the N.E.I. status quo, are vital. Questioned by the press regarding the reiteration a few hours earlier by Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, that Japan would insist on maintenance of the status quo in the East Indies, Mr. Hull answered ironically: "During recent weeks a number of governments, including Britain, Japan, and the United States have made clear in official public utterances their attitude of continued respect for the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies . . . This Government hopes each of those Governments will continue to abide by those commitments."

Meanwhile the Government of the East Indies took immediate and vigorous action to maintain its authority. As soon as the invasion of Holland was confirmed Saturday May 11, martial law was proclaimed throughout the islands and some 700 Germans, among them the Consul-General at Batavia, were arrested by police. They were subsequently taken to concentration camps on smaller islands off the coast of Java along with 10 Dutch Nazi sympathizers. At the same time a score of German ships which had sought safety in East Indian harbors at the outbreak of war last fall, were seized by the Dutch authorities who reported the loss by scuttling of one vessel only. The swiftness with which the government carried out its measures bespoke long preparation.

In reply to Japan's anxiety over the future of the N.E.I. as expressed by Foreign Minister Arita, the Netherlands government on May 13 again affirmed to Japan the military self-sufficiency of the Dutch Indies despite invasion of the Mother country.

Britain's attitude was similarly reaffirmed and emphasized when Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador in Tokyo called at the Gaimusho on the evening of the same day and assured Mr. Arita that Britain had no intention of intervening in the East Indies where Dutch forces were quite capable of maintaining the status quo. Britain, said Sir Robert, shared the Japanese Government's concern over the N.E.I.

On the same day British assurances were given Tokyo, Mr. A. Curtin, leader of the opposition in the Australian Government, declared in the Parliament at Canberra that from the standpoint of Australia, the Dutch East Indies were of far greater strategic importance than the Suez Canal region where a large Australian Expeditionary force is now stationed. He urged the government to increase its efforts towards fortification of Port Darwin, the Northwest coast of the continent and Queensland against possible action in the N.E.I. by a "certain great power which is at present neutral."

Most important factor of the East Indian question is trade. No sooner had news come of the German invasion than the Japanese Consul-General at Batavia called on the Vice-Governor to ask that exports to Japan should not be decreased even if greater volume had to be supplied the home country for war needs. On May 12, the day following this conference, the influential *Nichi Nichi* observed editorially from Tokyo that Japan "would not tolerate any change in the N.E.I. including military operations there by a third power or a monopoly of natural resources by a third power calculated to disturb the close economic relations between Japan and those islands which are now marked by mutual interdependence."

Meanwhile government circles in Washington were showing growing concern over the future of imports from the East Indies, according to a *United Press* dispatch of May 12. At the same time business quarters expressed the belief that the Indies could largely offset the loss of United States export markets in Belgium and Holland—if trade lines could be kept open.

United States exports to the East Indies in 1939 totalled U.S.$35,420,000 and imports totalled U.S.$ 92,971,000. United States exports to Holland during the same period were U.S.$96,939,000 while imports were U.S.$28,933,000.

***

With announcement of Dutch capitulation to the German atmies Wednesday morning, the Netherlands colonial dominions assumed the legal position of quasi-sovereign states. The Dutch Minister to Tokyo informed the Foreign Office that the Governor-General of the East Indies had been invested with executive authority over the islands' diplomatic affairs.

The Minister stated his government was of the belief that Britain, France and the United States had on intention of intervening in the East Indies.

It was learned Thursday that the greater part of the Netherlands fleet has already left Holland for the N.E.I. where a state of complete preparedness exists.

While Chinese and Indian communities in the East Indies added their affirmations of loyalty to the Government to those of the Dutch inhabitants, it was reported that head offices of many Dutch firms in Holland are being transferred to the N.E.I.

In Shanghai the weekly tiffin of the Netherland community was transformed Wednesday into a meeting at which the consequences of defeat in Holland were seriously discussed. The meeting adopted a resolution that administration of local Dutch affairs should be carried on as usual. Netherlands Consul-General Boissevain stressed the fact that the Netherlands Empire is composed of many parts. When the seat of government is transferred to any one of these, he said, it continues to function as before.

The Java-China-Japan Line which makes Shanghai one of its principal ports of call announced the same day that it would continue to function as usual.

China Trade to Suffer from Nazi Drive Into the Low Countries

BY JOHN AHLERS

THE German invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium will further reduce the volume of European supplies destined for the Far East. It is bound to equally reduce shipments of Far Eastern products to Europe. Should Germany manage to occupy the two countries, their commercial intercourse with the Far East would automatically cease since the Allies continue to control the seas. Should the German offensive fail and the Netherlands and Belgian defense lines remain unbroken, both countries would have to devote their economic activities toward the maintainance of their defenses to such an extent that their export capacities would decline considerably, if not cease completely.

Belgium and the Netherlands of late have held but small shares in China's imports, and yet smaller shares in exports from this country. But Chinese imports from Europe were substantially reduced following the outbreak of the European war September last. Europe's share in China's total importations decreased from 17 per cent to less than 10 per cent. In the recent much curtailed import volume from Europe, imports from Belgium loomed comparatively large with more than ten per cent, although the country accounted for but 0.82 per cent of all of China's imports. Next to Germany and Great Britain, Belgium ranked third among the European suppliers of China.

The bulk of recent China imports from Belgium consisted of metals, metalware, electric materials and machinery. In certain kinds of steel sheets and bars, bar croppings, and electrical supplies Belgian merchandise up to the present time dominates the China import market. The Belgian import share in these goods in China even substantially increased during the past eight months of war in Europe. In these goods Belgium certainly will not continue to be an exporter to any country; she will either use these materials herself, or Germany will seize them. For replacement of Belgium in the Far Eastern markets, this part of the world has to look forward to United States heavy industries which are quoting considerably higher prices. Prices of these import goods, therefore, soared immediately after the news of the German invasion reached the Shanghai and Tientsin markets.

The Netherlands share in China imports always was extremely low, and of late suffered a further decline. It was but 0.18 per cent in the first quarter of this year. Beside some high-grade foodstuffs, the Netherlands sold here some radio material and rayon. In none of these markets the temporary disappearance of the Netherlands as a supplier will be severely felt.

As regards Chinese exports, Belgium and the Netherlands were important purchasers of various oil-bearing nuts and seeds, as well as of animal products such as bristles and pig intestines. The Chinese Customs returns of foreign trade fail to show the full extent of these exports since the two countries effected only the bulk of their North China purchases directly, while produce from other parts of China they bought chiefly in Hongkong and Singapore. Part of these purchases was continuously effected on behalf of third countries such as Germany and Switzerland who now may try to divert such importations from the Rotterdam and Antwerp routes to new routes via Italian ports.

Of the Netherlands and Belgian colonies, the Belgian Congo never has been of consequence in China's foreign trade. The Netherlands East Indies, on the other hand, for many years have been among China's most important commercial partners. These rich Indonesian islands in January-April, 1940, continued to share with six per cent in China's imports, with arrivals of goods from N.E.I. in this country aggregating almost GU3,000,000 in the monthly average of the first quarter of this year. The bulk of these imports consisted of mineral oils and oil products. It is not so much gasoline for the motors and fuel for the industries, but chiefly oil for the lamps of China which the Netherlands Indies is sending here. Almost half the value of Chinese imports from N.E.I. is accounted for by the one commodity—kerosene, brought here by the large American and British companies.

Regardless of what Japanese diplomacy may say about the status of the Netherlands Indies not being affected

Menacing the East Indies

The Japanese sea-serpent is shown menacing the Netherlands East Indies and their American, British and French protectors—Chungking Cartoon.

by the European war, that status already has been changed by the German attack upon the Netherlands. The Netherlands East Indies, *de jure* and for all practical purposes, are the colonies of the Netherlands, and as an automatic result of the German invasion of their home country they have entered the camp of the Allies. Wartime currency, exchange and trade controls after the British and French patterns are inevitable in the Netherlands East Indies, and these controls are bound to affect their economic intercourse with third countries. Such controls certainly will have a strong bearing upon rubber, tin, sugar, tea, palmoil, etc. exports from N.E.I. Fortunately for China, the mineral oil exports of the Netherlands Indies are likely to be least affected, because already since the outbreak of the European war the Netherlands East Indies voluntarily cooperated on a semi-wartime basis with the British Empire oil controls.

These controls, in all probability, will block the way to another expansion of exports from China and

Japan to the Netherlands Indies. Such an expansion was experienced immediately following the outbreak of the European war when the Netherlands colonies suddenly embarked upon frantically buying of all sorts of Japanese and Chinese industrial products, especially textile piece-goods. For the past quarter of the last year, exports to the Netherlands East Indies loomed exceptionally large in shipments of goods from Japan and Shanghai. This buying wave, however, was based upon an anticipation of almost complete unavailability of European goods, as well as of a return of boom conditions much better than actually materialized. When these anticipations proved erroneous, the buying wave quickly subsided, and during the past few months Chinese and Japanese exports to N.E.I. descended to their normal volume. In the monthly average of January-March, 1940, the Netherlands Indies bought from China but $2,700,000 worth of various goods, whereof chiefly Shanghai-manufactured textiles.

For the remainder of the European war, the Netherlands East Indies will have to make unprecedented financial and other economic efforts to assist in the defense or recovery, respectively, of their home country. War taxation in N.E.I. is bound to become very heavy. Already taxation in the Netherlands colonies is far heavier than in the neighbouring British and French colonies. Such war taxation is likely to absorb, for years to come, whatever surplus earnings may result from a restoration of produce and metal booms. Booms of this sort hardly will lead to strongly increased imports of goods of consumption. Should import increases become necessary, the Netherlands Indies probably will look forward to supplies primarily from countries of the Sterling Bloc which the Netherlands and the Java Guilders are likely to join in the near future. China and Japan will meet with difficulties not only in efforts to sell more goods to N.E.I., but also in securing home remittances from Chinese and Japanese residents in the Netherlands colonies.

Netherlands shipping in Far Eastern waters, it is to be hoped in the interest especially of western business here, will be maintained on the recent level. Sailing along the China coast under the Netherlands tricolor not only are the well-known vessels of the Java-China-Japan Line but also numerous trampers. In the foreign shipping of Shanghai, the Netherlands flag in recent months ranked in eighth place, while in the aggregate shipping of all China ports it ranked sixth. The withdrawal from the Far East of a substantial portion of this Netherlands tonnage would further seriously weaken the position of western shipping in this part of the world.

Mr. Hull's Economic Sword

(Daily News, Washington, D. C.)

The wisdom of Secretary Hull's action in calling off our trade treaty with Japan, effective last Jan. 26, becomes increasingly clear.

The termination of that agreement has left us in a position to make peaceful but positive reprisals against Japan if her new apron-string government of Chinese "slaves and traitors" at Nanking begins abusing Americans and American rights.

Of course, when the puppet Wang Ching-wei starts stepping on our toes and we complain to Tokio, the Japanese will disclaim responsibility and refer us to Mr. Wang. But Mr. Hull has made it plain in advance that we will stomach no such hocus-pocus.

No, if the Japanese generals direct Mr. Wang to trample on such American rights as are left in China, our Government need not bother to compose notes to that well-guarded gentleman. What it can do, and quite legally now that the trade treaty is gone, is to suggest—to Tokio, not to Wang—an embargo on American exports to Japan, or a discriminatory tax on our imports from Japan, or both.

That would be language understandable even in quarters where the simple terms of the Nine-Power Pact appear to be so much Sanskrit.

Even so, it would be rash to predict that the Japanese generals would yield in the face of such a threat. Much depends on the European war. Ordinarily England's policy in the Orient runs parallel to ours. Today England is compelled to speak softly to Japan. She wants no ruckus in that area until the day comes when her navy is footloose again, available for a visit to eastern waters.

But the war in Europe apparently is going to get a lot worse before it gets any better. And Japan figures with some logic that she must impose her "New Order" on China while the imposing is good. She may, in her desperation to get the job done before a European settlement occurs, be willing to risk even an American embargo.

If that test comes, it will hurt us as well as the Japanese, tho theirs is the greater risk. We hope Mr. Hull's economic sword can serve its purpose without being drawn.

Silk Now Has Two Competitors—Nylon and "Glamour Cotton"

Latest copies of women's fashion magazines from the United States contain information regarding "nylon," the new synthetic substitute for silk, and a new type of cotton thread which resembles silk and can be used for the manufacture of women's stockings. The new cotton thread, a result of long experimentation by the government and private interests, can be woven into stockings, which, to quote from the description, "look like silk from the distance of several feet." The cotton stockings are made to retail (in U.S.A.) at 99-cts. a pair. It is hoped that the newly invented thread will increase domestic consumption of American cotton.

"Glamor Cotton"

Time Photo

But far greater interest has been aroused by the invention of the new synthetic "nylon" thread, said to be superior to real silk for the manufacture of women's stockings. The April 13 issue of *Collier's Magazine* (N. Y.) contained a four-page illustrated article about the new product under the heading, "Sheer Magic." Several paragraphs in the article were devoted to possible effect of the new product on Japanese raw silk, chief Japanese export to the United States. Recently, due to war demand, the Japanese jumped the price of raw silk from U.S.$2. to U.S.$4.50 a pound. The fact that the Japanese military authorities have obtained control of China's silk industry which previously was a strong competitor of Japanese silk, has served to increase interest in nylon. According to preliminary reports nylon hosiery will sell for U.S.$1.15 to U.S.$1.35 a pair, which is approximately the cost of sheer silk stockings.

"No More Runs"

New Orleans Times-Picayune

Nylon thread is produced in a new factory, costing U.S.$10,000,000, owned by the Du Pont interests, located at Seaford, Delaware. It was claimed the company spent U.S.$17,000,000 in experimenting before the new thread was ready for manufacture.

Churchill War Cabinet Pursues Single Aim—Victory

THE rapid deterioration of Allied morale as a result of defeat in Norway early this month, metamorphosed into renewed unity and determination with the appointment of Winston Churchill to succeed Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister of Great Britain. With his very first words the new leader sounded the keynote of reborn hope: "If you ask what is our aim," he said," I can answer with one word—victory."

Forced to make a quick decision in face of the German invasion of the Netherlands the morning of Friday May 10, Mr. Chamberlain resigned the same evening and once again Britain lived up to her reputation by muddling through one of the worst crises in her history.

Although it had been predicted that Mr. Chamberlain would resign following his narrow margin of victory, 281 to 200 in a vote of confidence subsequent to the May 8 debate on the Government's conduct of the campaign in Norway, actual resignation came as a result of the German invasion. Mr. Chamberlain admitted as much in a radio broadcast the next day.

The swift despatch of British and French expeditionary forces to the aid of beleaguered Holland and Belgium proved ample justification for the change in government. While military observers had foreseen the invasion several weeks in advance, it was apparent that the German Government waited on a moment of psychological demoralization amongst the Allies before striking. The blitzkrieg without warning might have been admirably calculated to confuse decisions of almost any nation but Britain which proverbially rouses to action best when in the tightest pinch.

The appointment of Churchill, the colorful man of action, attained a second objective which had been sorely lacking under the Chamberlain regime, Labor came wholeheartedly to the support of the new government. The country which had been only half-heartedly behind the war throughout the West Front stalemate, the Russo-Finnish war and even the campaign in Norway is now roused to unstinted support of its prosecution. One reason is the threat of invasion to Britain itself but another almost as important is the new unadorned definition of the nation's war aims—victory.

The incoming government is built on the broadest base possible with the two major parties, Labor and Conservative forming the five man War Cabinet and the Liberals joining their colleagues to make up the larger Cabinet.

Winston Churchill is the dominating figure of the Government. Besides being Prime Minister he holds the portfolio of National Defense, a post created recently for the co-ordination of the war services. He is also nominal leader of his government in the Commons, as arduous a task as any.

The other four members of the War Cabinet appointed Saturday night are:

Neville Chamberlain, Lord President of the Council

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal

Lord Halifax, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio

Appointed at the same time as the War Cabinet were three more Cabinet members:

Britain Changes War Horses!

The Chicago Tribune

Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty

Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for War

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of Air

Further appointments announced Sunday night were:

Sir John Simon, (Raised to the peerage May 13) Lord Chancellor

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer

Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply

Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information

Sir Andrew Duncan, President of the Board of Trade

Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary

Lord Lloyd, Secretary for Colonies.

On Monday evening the list of new Cabinet ministers was again added to:

Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service
Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Health
L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma
Lord Woolton, Minister of Food

On Tuesday the following names were added to the growing cabinet list:

Viscount Caldecote, Secretary of State for the Dominions
Ernest Brown, Secretary of State for Scotland
Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production
Harold Ramsbotham, President of the Board of Education
Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare
R. H. Cross, Minister of Shipping
Sir John Reith, Minister of Transport
R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture
Lord Hankey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

Further appointments to lesser cabinet posts were announced in Shanghai Thursday morning.

With an average age of 57 the new Cabinet members can be relied upon to devote every ounce of their energy towards defeating in war the man whom they could not vanquish in peace—Hitler. Churchill is hated by and has vociferously hated the Nazis since their advent to power in 1933. As Foreign Secretary, Eden saw the final defeat by the Fuehrer of the League of Nations upon the strengthening of which Eden had worked tirelessly.

David Lloyd George, fiery war premier of the last conflict failed to find a place in the present government. Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of Air under Mr. Chamberlain was also left out of the Churchill Cabinet while Leslie Hore-Belisha who as War Secretary was responsible during the two years before last September for sweeping army reforms, was never mentioned for an appointment.

The decision of Labor to take its share of responsibility in forming the new government was arrived at when the party executives held their annual meeting at Bournemouth Saturday. Following the decision Messrs. Attlee and Greenwood, leader and deputy of the Opposition, returned to London where they were almost immediately appointed to War Cabinet posts. The decision of the executives was subsequently endorsed in Bournemouth Monday when the rank and file voted 2,413,000 for participation, to 170,000 against.

The stand taken by Labor with regard to formation of the new Government was succinctly expressed by Mr. Attlee at the Bournemouth gathering of the party Monday. Speaking as a newly appointed Minister he said he had told the Prime Minister that the Labor Party could only go into the new Government if it had the support of the Labor movement.

Labor wanted to be partners in the Government, not hostages, he declared. This had been anticipated by gloomy foreboding of the conservative *Times* when it opined on May 6: "That Labor will be found in the hands of the Government before the war is over is as certain as anything possibly can be."

On May 13, Monday, Mr. Churchill proposed a resolution that the House of Commons give its vote of confidence to the new Government. The unanimous affirmation was 381 to 0. In the House of Lords a similar resolution was likewise unanimously passed.

There was no beating about the bush by Mr. Churchill when he rose in the Commons Monday evening to give his first speech as Prime Minister. He said:

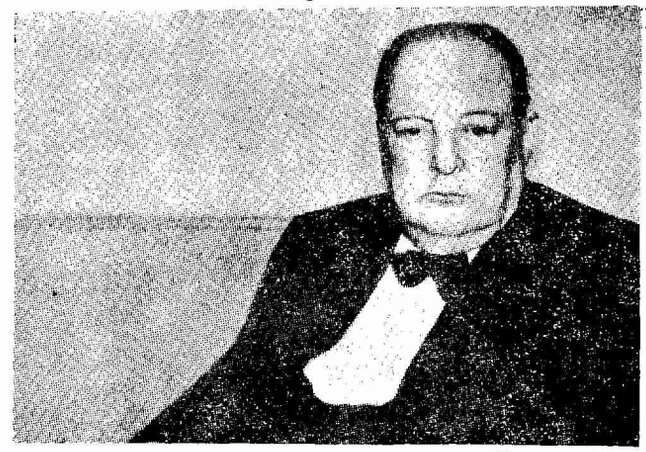
"If you ask what is our policy, it is to wage war by air, land and sea with all our might and with all the strength God can give us . . . .

"If you ask what is our aim I can answer with one word—victory.

"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."

Mr. Churchill revealed to the House that the Allise were in action at many points in Norway, Belgium and Holland. He also emphasized that Britain must be prepared for war in the Mediterranean.

Fighting Premier



Newsweek

Statesman of two World Wars, Winston Churchill was charged on Saturday May 11 with formation of a British War cabinet. In the ensuing major reshuffle, Labor and the Liberal party were given important posts. Mr. Churchill proclaimed England's war aims in one word——victory.

Perhaps the clearest picture of the British frame of mind moulded by the fires of Governmental crisis and threat of sudden invasion, was given by Mr. Chamberlain in his farewell radio speech Saturday night. He said:

"He (Hitler) has chosen a moment when perhaps it seemed to him that this country was entangled in the throes of political crisis and when he might find it divided against itself. If he has counted on our internal differences to help him he has miscalculated the mind of this people.

Profiteers Ignore S.M.C. Blast

On May 3, thedayafter the new drop in the exchange value of the Chinese dollar, the S.M.C. issued another of its familiar broadsides: "The Council gives notice . . . . that measures will be taken against any person who exploits fluctuations in the exchange value of the Dollar in order to increase their prices in an unjustified manner."

Meanwhile prices soared—on stocks purchased by dealers *before* the new decline. Increases as high as 50 per cent are reported. The question arises—we have asked it before: Is the Council serious?

Fragmentary investigations have shown that profiteering is being indulged in, not so much by the tiny retail dealers, but by the big wholesalers, who use every drop in exchange as excuse for increased charges which invariably exceed by a wide margin the actual depreciation of the currency.

The worst abuse engaged in by some dealers is to sell old stock at the enhanced inflation prices and then fail to order new stock to replace it. The dealer pockets his profits and refuses to accommodate his customers by placing new orders.

With all the forces at its disposal, one would think that the Council could bring an action somewhere which might have a wholesome effect on dealers generally. It also might help if the Council would ask residents to report authenticated cases of profiteering. Unless the Council is prepared to take action, why maintain the fiction of a price-control committee? Better than this sham would be a frank declaration by the Council that it cannot or will not do anything to protect the people over whom it exercises the authority of government.

Holland Capitulates In Face of Nazi Total War

TOTAL war such as the world has never seen was launched by Germany Friday May 10. Five days later the perfectly synchronized Nazi military machine had forced the surrender of Holland and smashed through the main Belgian defence lines south of Liege to threaten the left flank of the Maginot Line.

Vanguarded by hundreds of warplanes which bombed every important airbase from the Zuider Zee south through Belgium and deep into France, 1,000,000 German troops began their drive into the Low Countries under the personal leadership of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, at 4:30 o'clock Friday morning. No ultimatums had been sent the Netherlands or Belgian governments. The first inkling Lowlanders had of the coup was the descent of parachute troops over scores of neutral towns and cities. This was blitzkrieg according to the Fuehrer's own predictions.

Although unco-ordinated, the Allies were expectant. While the Chamberlain Government was resigning in London Friday and the French Cabinet was undergoing re-organization, Allied forces were being dispatched into Belgium and Holland to re-inforce the Belgian and Dutch armies falling back slowly before the German juggernaut.

Bombing of Berne and sections of a Swiss railway bordering the right wing of the Maginot Line on the same Friday proved to be a German feint which did not veil the important drive to the left wing of the Maginot.

The German invasion chrystallized by Monday into two spearhead attacks. The first cut Holland in two by an advance west along the Rhine to Rotterdam. The second was a frontal thrust at the main Belgian defences protected at the north by the great Liege fortress, towards Brussels.

By Tuesday the German armies had achieved two primary objectives. Holland, except for the Southwest province of Zealand had surrendered and the French town of Sedan in the advance lines of the Maginot Line had been occupied. Sedan is famous as the scene of the third Napoleon's surrender in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

As this journal went to press a battle which is expected to be the greatest in history was taking shape along a 50 mile front from the meeting point of French, Belgian and Luxembourg frontiers, northwestward to where the Meuse river enters Belgium from France. The Meuse was the artery along which the German armies of 1914 invaded France.

In an effort to obtain the best strategic position for a flanking movement round the left end of the Maginot, the German High Command threw large masses of troops supported by mechanized divisions and squadrons of bombers into all sectors between Namur on the Belgian Meuse and the Moselle regions, and into the Ardennes.

In this territory the Germans launched a triple manoeuver. One column drove westward to the Meuse between the Namur forts and Givet. A second column thrust south towards the confluence of the Meuse and Chiers rivers. A third column pushed southward in the direction of the Montmedy and Longwy sectors.

By Monday German advance guards had reached the Meuse at several points between Liege, Namur and Dinant. Large German forces were operating in those sectors Tuesday.

The column advancing on Sedan on Tuesday contacted French advance units which fought a rear guard action retiring to positions south of the Meuse.

Fighting Everywhere Except in the Ring

The Chicago Tribune

Further east the French halted heavy German assaults in the Longwy and Moselle sectors on the same day. Fighting was in progress inside Longwy itself. The town is situated outside the Maginot Line and has no strategic importance according to the French.

The greatest mechanized action in history took place Monday when an estimated 2,000 French and German tanks joined battle in the sector north of Liege, between Maastricht and Hasselt. This was the point at which the Germans were thrusting toward Brussels. The French tanks held.

Strong Allied forces have now arrived at Brussels and in the Belgian second defence line behind Liege. The Germans must break through these to reach the Belgian coast. German reports Tuesday claimed success over Allied forces in this area. Should this be accomplished the invading armies will have attained almost free access to the Franco-Belgian border from Luxembourg

to the coast. This frontier has been fortified as an extension of the Maginot line.

The German success in Holland is attributable in large measure to the parachute Fifth Column of the Nazis. This proved a demoralizing force in the country from the first day of the invasion. The "sky hoppers" landed in and around The Hague, Rotterdam and at important military airports throughout the land. They continued to arrive even after the Dutch authorities had learned the art of rounding them up. The sky troops were alleged to be clothed in various rigs from Allied uniforms to preachers' and women's vestments. This the German Government denied however and threatened reprisal against Allied prisoners if their parachute troops continued to be treated as saboteurs and spies.

The surrender of the Dutch High Command proved a stunning blow to the country which realized that the Germans were in possession of all northern Holland, but had been told that the Dutch armies could hold central Holland with its flooded defence areas, almost indefinitely. Rotterdam and the Hague were afire Tuesday.

The Blitzkrieg Worked

Newsweek

Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the head of 1,000,000 German troops scythed his way through Holland in five days and through half of Belgium. The President's spokesman in Washington said: "It's like a fire next door you want to stop it before it reaches your own home."

The Netherlands Queen Wilhelmina fled with her government to London 24 hours before the surrender.

During the first week of the lightening war the position in the Mediterranean saw no amelioration for the Allies. Italy began strengthening her defences on the French frontier and numerous anti-British demonstrations and incidents were reported from that country as press vituperative against England crescendoed. Italian banks in London refused to exchange Sterling for tourist Lire on Wednesday.

In the rest of the world there was a corresponding tenseness. The New York market on Tuesday witnessed the worst panic in years when the news of the Allied setback was learned. Billions were slashed from the value of stocks as wild rumors succeeded each other.

In Washington President Roosevelt's Secretary and spokesman Stephen Early told the Press the President was acting to prevent the spread of the European war to the United States.

The gravity of the situation was described by Mr. Early as being "Like the feeling you would have if there were a four alarm fire up the street and the wind were sweeping it in the direction of your home. What you would want to do would be to keep the fire from reaching your home."

The same day Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress for supplemental and deficiency defence appropriations totalling about U.S.$63,000,000 which, he said, were necessary in view of recent developments in Europe. He urged Congress to recognize the immediate necessity for these funds.

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Massive attacks carried the German forces accross the Meuse River at three points Tuesday, two north of Dinant and one at Sedan. The German claim that the Maginot line had been cracked at Sedan was denied by the French on Wednesday but admitted on Thursday.

The French insisted that this was not the Maginot proper, however, but an extension which had been built from Sedan to the sea. Hundreds of French tanks were rushed to the breach to stem the German advance which had pierced four kilometers of the twenty kilometer deep defences at that point.

With the great German wheeling maneouver through north Belgium directed to flanking the Maginot Line, the Western front has divided itself into three major sections: 1) northern Belgium north of Namur; 2) the Meuse sector at Namur southwards to the Chiers river; 3) the Moselle down to the Rhine.

In the first sector the German advance guard has contacted the bulk of the Allied armies protecting Brussels and the two forces are taking up battle positions. The Allied eastern flank now rests on Antwerp.

The Moselle sector was reported quiet Thursday.

It was at the southern end of the middle section through the Ardennes and Luxembourg that the German attack was developing Thursday and Friday. At the northern end the Germans claimed the capture of Liege.

The most serious fighting to date has taken place in the Sedan and Dinant sectors. Military authorities believed that a big German drive might develop most seriously at points south of Namur to Dinant where heavy fighting was in progress Thursday and where the first major battle of the war was imminent.

Who is Lord Haw Haw?

THERE seems to be some difference of opinion as to the identity of "Lord Haw-Haw," Nazi radio propagandist, who broadcasts nightly from Germany in what has been described as a "frozen British accent." The American magazine *Time* (see *The Review* for Apr. 27, 1940) declared him to be a man named William Joyce who was born in the United States of an Irish father and a Yorkshire mother, taken to England at an early age, educated at London University. He was said to have slipped away to Berlin at the beginning of the war after having been associated with Sir Oswald Moseley's Fascist Union, and has since been taking regular tilts at the British from the Berlin radio station.

Now comes *The Living Age*, New York monthly, with a totally different story. In its April, 1940 issue, this journal has the following to say: "Correspondents in Berlin, curious over his identity, have dug up a few facts about Lord Haw Haw . . . He is one Eric Holm, thirty-three, a South African Jew born on a farm in Cape Province, and the grandson of a rabbi. An uncle is described by the *National Review* as a surgeon prominent in Germany, to which His Lordship repaired in 1934. When the anti-Semitic movement became general (and perilous) in the Reich, he persuaded the Government of the South African Union to lend him funds to evacuate himself to Capetown. The loan was granted, Holm taught briefly in a Union school, and then returned to Germany a year ago, the debt unpaid.

The foregoing description of Lord Haw Haw's identity is certainly more colorful than the identification in *Time* (which had a full-face picture of the alleged William Joyce, incidentally), but it is demanding a little too much of our credulity to assert that a Jew is conducting Nazi radio propaganda in English. Hitler and his aides would hardly risk the scorn and ridicule of the world which inevitably would follow the discovery of such a fact—not to speak of the consequences among the Nazis themselves. Nor is it probable that any Jew would voluntarily have placed his services at the disposal of the anti-Semitic gang which runs the Third Reich and travel to Germany for that purpose—unless he were plain crazy. Apart from this, the story that the South African Government advanced a loan to the alleged Lord Haw Haw is also unconvincing: governments seldom grant loans to obscure individuals. With these reservations we give *The Living Age* credit for a good story.

What Does Russia's New Naval Policy Portend?

THE official Japanese *Domei* news service, on Monday of this week, stated that the Japanese naval authorities had issued a pamphlet giving the relative strengths of the British, American, Soviet, French and German—but not the Japanese—fleets. According to the Japanese estimate the American fleet, after completion of the third Vinson plan, will aggregate some 2,000,000 tons, including 25 battleships and 10 aircraft carriers. The Soviet fleet, stated the Japanese pamphlet, has a global tonnage of 330,000, of which one-third or 130,000 tons will be represented by a powerful fleet of 225 submarines. The Soviet fleet in the Pacific, according to this information will consist of five destroyers, 70 submarines, six torpedo boats and other small craft.

According to Admiral William V. Pratt, U. S. N. retired (Newsweek April 8), "The most profitable locality for immediate naval activity lies in the Far East. And there were reports last week that Russia had begun to move actively in this area, both in submarine and air programs. With the major powers involved in Europe, the United States aloof, and Japan nearing exhaustion, the times are propitious. Vladivostok must be kept open in the winter with ice breakers, and near-by Posieta Bay is too close to Japan for comfort. Hence Russia has moved to an open-sea position in Kamchatka and the Komandorskie Islands flanking Japan.

"Though storm-ridden because of the Black stream, these islands are free of solid ice and offer a haven from which a submarine campaign could be directed in case of war. Every trade route via the Great Circle from Japan to America as far south as Panama passes within 800 miles of these islands. The Russian bases there also threaten the fishery interests of Japan along the Kamchatka coast, the Kuril Islands, and the Japan and Okhotsk Seas.

"But there is a more immediate significance in these bases. If made available to Germany, they have a potential value in the present war. They are within submarine range of many undefended and almost unknown South Sea islands where mother ships could lurk to supply and refuel. Thus U-boats could operate on the British trade lanes from the Far East and Australia to the Indian Ocean and could hamper Britain's efforts to extend the blockade to the Pacific."

The *Shanghai Mainichi* alleged in an article on Wednesday of this week that Gen. Grigory Stern, former divisional commander of the Soviet Far Eastern Red Army, recently had returned to the Far East to assume an important post. General Stern allegedly had been transferred to the European front and had mapped the strategy which resulted in the defeat of Finland. The Japanese have cause to remember Gen. Stern as the leader of the Russian forces which defeated the Japanese Kwantung Army in the "Nomonhan War" least summer. The *Mainichi*, organ of the Japanese Army, claimed that Gen. Stern's return portended the strengthening of Soviet military power in the Far East. The *Mainichi* claimed it had obtained the information about Gen. Stern's return from an unnamed local Russian paper.

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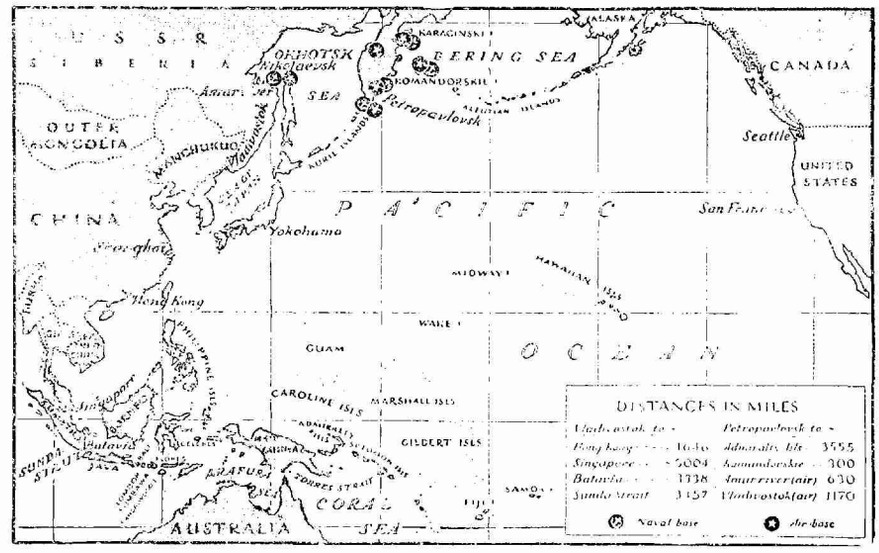
The U. S. Senate Naval Affairs Committee on May 9 approved the U.S.$655,000,000 naval expansion bill, which provides for an 11% increase in U. S. naval tonnage. The bill had previously been approved by the House of Representatives, hence was shortly expected to receive the Senate's approval and the President's signature, making it a law. The expenditure of U.S.$655,000,000 will be extended over a period of several years, but naval authorities were expected to demand immediate expenditure of U.S.$46,000,000 on needed items. Chief items, aggregating some 166,000 tons, will include three aircraft carriers, two cruisers, fourteen submarines and a number of auxiliary vessels. The Senate committee also approved a measure for renovating the heavy guns aboard the three oldest battleships of the fleet, the New York, Texas and Arkansas. Guns which now have a range of only eight miles will, after their angle of firing is readjusted, have a range of fourteen miles.

The Senate Appropriations Committee on April 10 reinstated in the War Department's Civil Functions bill, a recommendation by President Roosevelt that immediate work be started on a third set of locks for the Panama Canal. The recommendation was a direct result of President Roosevelt's recent trip to Panama. The job will cost approximately U.S.$15,000,000. President Roosevelt had previously urged that the work be started but the House of Representatives had eliminated the fund.

New Soviet "Strategic Flank"



This map from *Newsweek* provides the first information regarding new Soviet bases in the North Pacific opposite the American territory of Alaska. The Soviet's construction of naval bases in the North Pacific has an important bearing on Japanese naval strategy, particularly Japan's "southward expansion" toward the Philippines and Netherlands Indies.

Badlands Gangsters Attempt To "Hijack" Chinese Customs Funds

Money collected by the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration at Shanghai and other port cities of China presumably belongs to the Chinese people, to be held in trust and expended on their behalf by their own Government.

But neither the Chinese people nor their authorized representatives control the ports of the country. The ports are controlled by an alien power and all money received from customs duties is taken by the Japanese and deposited in their Yokohama Specie Bank.

The Japanese make no accounting for these funds. Occasionally there is a report of certain sums being handed over in the form of a "loan" to the Wang Ching-wei puppet government in Nanking or to the local municipality headed by Mayor Fu Siao-en. All foreign debts secured on Customs revenues have been in default since the Japanese took control.

The amount of money, belonging to the Chinese people, which the Japanese have "sequestered" in the Yokohama Specie Bank here is not known, but is thought to be considerable, possibly between Ch.$500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000. The amount taken from the Customs is known, but the sums collected from innumerable "monopolies," racketeering activities and the gambling and narcotic concessions is not known.

Some observers are of opinion that the Japanese Army is dipping into these funds for paying military expenses, but nothing is known about that due to the fact that no financial reports have been issued regarding collection or disbursement of Chinese funds since the Japanese took control nearly three years ago.

With this introduction, we come to the following dramatic development: Late on the afternoon of Friday, May 10, an armored car rolled out of the Customs compound on Hankow Road. The car contained $170,000, representing the day's takings at the Customs House. It was destined for the Yokohama Specie Bank where all Chinese Customs receipts are "stored," as explained in the preceding paragraphs. But when the car containing the money neared the entrance, five Chinese gunmen appeared on the scene and attempted to hold up the car.

Guards in the car, four Japanese, and two Chinese customs' employes, opened fire, which was returned by the bandits. Several Municipal police were attracted by the shooting and also opened fire. Two of the Japanese guards were hit and fell in the street, but seeing themselves outnumbered the bandits fled along the Bund and then down Kiukiang Road, past the Mitsui Bank and the National City Bank of New York. A guard at the Mitsui bank attempted to draw his gun, but was dropped by several Mauser bullets fired by one gangster. One of the bandits mounted the running board of a taxi, chased the occupant out of the opposite door and tried to escape in the car, but the chauffer was wounded by police bullets and ran the car into the sidewalk. The bandit managed to escape.

Probably a hundred shots were fired and when the smake had cleared away it was found that eight persons had been wounded, one being a Swiss proofreader on a local newspaper. Only one of the bandits, a man named Wu Chu-chen, was captured, in a

badly wounded condition, on Nanking Road, a considerable distance from the scene of the attempted robbery.

Since the incident involved the attempted robbery of Customs funds, and occurred in the heart of the downtown financial district of the International Settlement, the Japanese immediately made a great show of official indignation. Japanese military officers sped to the Central Police Station and remained there late in the night making an "investigation," and alleging that there was political instigation behind the attempted seizure of Customs funds. Early the following morning, Major-General Saburo Miura, Commander of the Japanese Gendarmerie, appeared at the Police Station and lodged a strong protest with Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner of Police. After a two-hour conference, Major Bourne, according to the Japanese report, "pledged his sincere cooperation with the Japanese authorities in investigating the case."

In the meantime Wu Chu-chen, the wounded bandit had recovered sufficiently to talk. He said that he and his four companions had made the daring attempt to hold up the Customs car "because of their desire for easy money." When Wu, who was only 25 years old, was questioned as to his occupation, he replied,

"I am a bouncer (guard) at the Kwangsi Club, a Japanese-protected gambling house, located at 135 Jessfield Road, in the Badlands." Wu said he had no other permanent home.

The fact that the gangsters were employes of Japanese-protected gambling houses in the Badlands explained their possession of Mauser pistols.

The Japanese discontinued their "investigation" of the case and made no further representations following these disclosures. Actually the attempted robbery was by "their own boys," but since the money involved belonged to the Customs—or the Chinese people—the term "robbery" is not the correct term. "Hijacking" comes nearer expressing the real situation! For those who do not have dictionaries handy, a hijacker is one who steals from a robber.

Use of American Mail Service by Japanese Publications

THE Japanese own, or control the policies, of a number of newspapers and magazines published in Shanghai, among them being:

The Shanghai Times, British-registered, daily.

Hsin Shun Pao, Chinese-language daily.

Central China Daily News, Chinese language daily.

Shanghai Mainichi, Japanese language daily.

Tairiku Shimpo, Japanese language daily.

Voice of New China. English-Chinese fortnightly.

East Asia Review, English fortnightly.

The People's Tribune, English monthly.

The Far Eastern Review, English language monthly. (American Registered).

Some of these papers were started after the Japanese Army had occupied the Shanghai-Nanking district. At least two, the *Shanghai Times* and the *Far Eastern Review* were published here long before the Japanese invasion. Two vernacular papers, the *Hsin Shun Pao*, printed in Chinese and the *Tairiku Shimpo*, printed in Japanese, were started by the Army, which still directs their policies. The *People's Tribune* (English language) and the *Central China Daily* News (Chinese) were started by the Wang Ching-wei faction when Wang arrived in Shanghai.

In all cases, whether printed in English, Chinese or Japanese, these papers follow a pro-Japanese policy. Five of the papers, four in English and one in the Chinese language, are issued from printing plants located in the International Settlement proper, that is "south of Soochow Creek," the section controlled by the foreigners. One paper is published from an address in Nanking. The remainder are printed in the Hongkew section, where they receive Japanese military protection, but all circulate freely throughout the International Settlement.

All of these Japanese owned or controlled newspapers are sent in large quantities through the American mail to addresses in the United States, the object being to undermine traditional American policies and prevent the American Government from taking any action which would be detrimental to Japan or the enforcement of the Japanese Army's "New Order" in Asia.

These papers, although antagonistic toward American policy and national interests in this part of the world are permitted to circulate freely through the American Post Offices without censorship because the United States has laws guaranteeing the freedom of the press and inviolability of the mail. The only cases where the U. S. Government interferes with the circulation of newspapers and magazines through the mail is when the publications print indecent matter or advertisements concerning lotteries or fake stock selling schemes.

According to reports from the U. S. postal authorities the Japanese and their Chinese puppets are mailing tons of these pro-Japanese newspapers and magazines to all parts of the United States. The papers printed in the Japanese and Chinese languages are mailed to the Chinese and Japanese communities, chiefly on the Pacific Coast. The English-language journals are sent to lists of Americans in all parts of the country.

We hope we have made our point clear—that there is absolutely no interference with any Japanese owned or controlled newspaper or magazine which the Japanese or their Chinese puppets may wish to mail to the United States, irrespective of editorial content.

Three weeks ago and again last week, Japanese censors supposedly connected with the Army, staged a raid on the Chinese Post Office and seized several thousand copies of various American journals published here which had been placed in the post office for transmission to the United States and elsewhere. Although complete information is not available it was reported that the Japanese censors announced when the seizure was made that the papers contained "anti-Japanese propaganda." In one case a Japanese, thought to be a military officer, picked up a copy of the *Shanghai Evening Post* and tearing it across told the Chinese postal clerks that if they permitted any copies to pass through the Post Office that they would be shot. According to report, several thousand copies of two well known Chinese language newspapers, which are incorporated under American laws, were actually carted from the Post Office in a military truck.

These wholesale seizures of American and other foreign journals here constitute a violation of International Postal Conventions to which Japan and China are both signatories. These conventions require that in case publications are seized, the publisher must be notified. In no case, to our knowledge, has any such notification been sent to a local publisher. This means that hundreds or even thousands of subscribers for these journals residing abroad or elsewhere in China have been inconvenienced through failure to receive their papers. In addition, the publishers have been put to heavy expense in reprinting the papers, if such were possible, and in addition the money they had expended for stamps was lost.

The Department of State announced many months ago that it had compiled a list of some 600 cases of interference with American business or other activities by the Japanese militarists since the beginning of the invasion of China nearly three years ago. In only a few cases have the Japanese made any serious attempt to make restitution of stolen property or payment for property destroyed. This particularly applies to the cases of illegal seizures of American newspapers and magazines referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

Unless something is done to stop these illegal seizures of American papers here, the publishers should take matters into their own hands and investigate the possibility of preventing the distribution of Japanese propaganda through the U. S. Mails. We imagine that if the matter was explained to the American newspaper publishers' association that some way could be found to retaliate, possibly by restricting the distribution of Japanese propaganda in the U.S.A.

There also have been many cases of seizure by Japanese customs officials of well known American magazines arriving here for subscribers or for sale by local bookstores and magazine agencies. Also there have been many cases of seizure or pilferage of books sent here by American publishers for sale in local bookstores. These seizures have been strongly protested by the American authorities and as a result have practically ceased.

But the interference with locally published American journals continues.

Wang Ching-wei Orders "Tuchun-Style" Armored Automobile

Agents of Wang Ching-wei, head of the puppet Nanking Government, have placed an order with the Cadillac Company, through its local agent, for a bullet-bomb-gas-proof automobile, said to be the most powerful ever ordered for the head of a state anywhere in the world. According to report in Shanghai this week the only car of this character ever ordered in the Far East was by the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling, for many years head of the Manchurian administration at Mukden. The car ordered by Wang Ching-wei's agents is being built in the home factory of the Cadillac Company in the United States. While complete details of Wang's car are not available, it is said to approach the proportions of a modern tank in that its walls are to be of special steel of double thickness with quadruple-strength glass in windows and windshield said to be practically impenetrable by rifle or machinegun bullets or even hand-grenades. The hood is constructed in such a manner that a machinegun can be installed and operated from the inside of the car. When the doors and windows are closed the car becomes hermetically sealed so that the occupant cannot be affected by poison gas. Ventilation is provided by a special filter resembling a gas mask in the roof. The car, delivered in Shanghai, probably will cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars, Chinese currency. The Japanese military authorities approved the purchase of the armored car, payment to be made from Customs funds.

Gen. Abe and Wang Continue Secret Negotiations

The negotiations—if such they may be called—between Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese emissary and Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking puppet regime, dragged into their third week—without any public announcement being made. The fact that the doings in Nanking continue to be shrouded in mystery has served to arouse deep suspicion everywhere, even in the camps of the immediate followers of the two principals.

The fact that Gen. Nobuyuki Abe announced that a treaty embracing the ambitious program of the Japanese Army would have to be signed prior to recognition of the Wang Government, has served to create the impression that the Japanese delegate and the Wang group are engaged in heated bargainings over the new Sino-Japanese pact. But how far these bargainings have gone remains a dark mystery as neither side has made any move to take the public into its confidence.

Charged with the mission of obtaining Wang's signature to a treaty drafted by Japanese warlords, Gen. Abe may be presumed to be resorting to all means at his disposal, intimidation, cajolery and intrigue, to achieve his purpose. That Wang is doing his utmost to obtain as good a bargaining as he can under the circumstances may be also presumed, but in view of his complete dependence upon Japanese protection and support, it seems inevitable that he ultimately must, willingly or otherwise, succumb to Japanese demands.

The pitiable plight of the Nankingites was vividly reflected in an editorial in Wang Ching-wei's Shanghai organ, the *Central China Daily News* on May, 10, which appealed to the Japanese not to look down upon them "even though they are puppets." Entitled "A Message to the Japanese People," the editorial said that in the month of May, several anniversaries of national humiliation ordinarily are observed in China and some of these are anniversaries of oppressive actions by Japan.

The Wang organ blamed wrong policies pursued by the Chinese and Japanese Governments for the present hostilities, but urged that the Japanese should have some respect for the Chinese "peace" workers, if "real" peace between China and Japan may be realized. Said the editorial: "Even in the anti-Japanese movement there is no desire in the hearts of the Chinese people to look down on the Japanese. The Japanese, however, always have had a superiority complex in dealing with the Chinese. This is absolutely wrong."

Continuing, the article said: "What we want is a peace built by the peoples of the two countries on a harmonious base and in a spirit of mutual respect. Japan should not regard herself as a conqueror. There must be reason for the Japanese to respect the Chinese people."

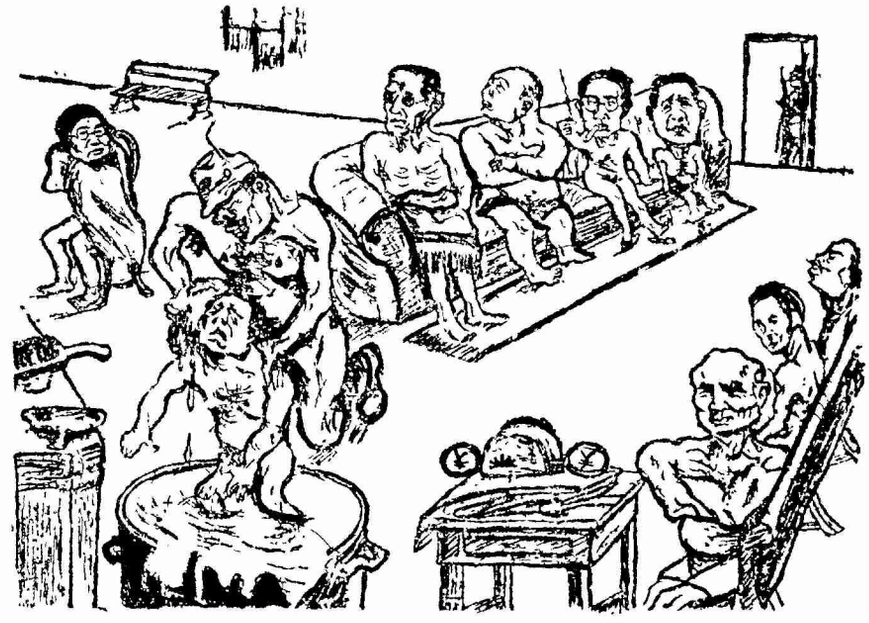
The Nanking appeal was pathetic but futile for neither the Japanese nor any other people can have any regard for persons who have traded their birthright for selfish gain and transcient puppet glory. On the other hand, there is every reason to believe that the Japanese, taught by their experience in China during the past three years, must by now have sturdy respect for the Chinese people, traitors and defeatist elements excluded.

While the Wang-Abe negotiations are under way, Nanking has been busy with preparations for the dispatch of its first tribute-bearing mission to Tokyo in return for the visit of Gen. Abe. Headed by Chen Kung-po and Chu Min-yi as special envoy and deputy special envoy, the Nanking delegation will consist of more than twenty persons. It will include three envoys in the persons of Chen Chun (Interior Minister), Lin Pai-sheng, (Publicity Minister) and Chen Chun-wei (high Executive Yuan official), six consuls, seven attaihes and four secretaries. This imposing array of puppet dignitaries is scheduled to leave for Japan in the latter part of this month.

Meantime, Nanking is taking active steps to enforce the Japanese demand for Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. A committee of seven was appointed on May 7 by the "Executive Yuan" to study the problems involued. The committee consists of Mei Sze-ping (Minister of Industry and Commerce), Fu Shih-yueh (Railways Minister), Chu Ching-lai (Communications Minister), Chao Yu-sung (Minister of Agriculture and Mining), and Chen Chun-wei (Executive Yuan Councillor).

It may be recalled that some time ago Wang Ching-wei was the recipient of a gift from the Japanese in the form of a doll. What actuated the Japanese in making the gift could not be ascertained, the doll was thought to be highly symbolic of Wang's position in the eyes of the Japanese. Now, according to a *Domei* report, Wang is to get another present from the Japanese, an 800-year-old sword. The donor is Sakujiro Miwa, leader of the Japanese Rightist Genyosha organization, who arrived in Shanghai from Tokya last week and is scheduled to leave for Nanking shortly. It is not known whether the new Japanese gift has any special significance. However, it may be noted that the Japanese frequently use the sword to commit hari-kari if they consider themselves disgraced.

Getting Ready for the "Puppet Show"



Cartoon by a Chungking artist shows Japanese militarist in the role of master of ceremonies, scrubbing Wang Ching-wei and getting him ready for the Nanking puppet show. In the rear at the left is Mrs. Wang, wife of the No. 1 Nanking puppet. Others in the picture are members of Wang's "cabinet" and other leaders in the Peiping and Nanking puppet regimes. The theme is that of an old Chinese play entitled, "The Monkey Show."

Apeing the ways of Chungking, the Nankingites resumed the weekly service in memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on May 5, when the first weekly memorial meeting was held under the chairmanship of Chu Min-yi, "Foreign Minister." In a speech on the occasion, Chu gave his interpretation of Dr. Sun's doctrine of Pan-Asianism.

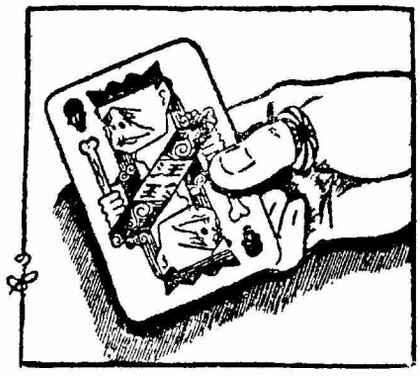
The Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, an engineering school in Shanghai established in 1919 jointly by the French and Chinese Governments, which was formerly headed by Chu Min-yi, is to be closed on June 3, according to a Japanese report. Financial difficulty is alleged to be the reason for the closure of the institution.

The arrest of a former Chinese military officer by the Shanghai Municipal Police was reported by the Japanese daily, *Tairiku Shimpo* on May 6. The arrested man was said

to be one Hsia Ming-chang, regimental commander in the Ningpo area during the early days of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Fu Siao-en, "Mayor" of Japanese-occupied Shanghai, last week lodged a strong protest with G. G. Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner-General of Shanghai Municipal Council, on the assassination of Hsia Tze-ting, an official of the puppet Shanghai City Government and Managing-Director of the Central Fisheries

Japan's Last Card !



Central Daily News

Company. Hsia was shot and killed by unknown gunmen in front of the Metropole Gardens, a taxi-dance hall. The protest charged the S.M.C. with lacking in sincerity for its failure in taking steps to apprehend the parties responsible for the murder.

Courtesy calls were exchanged last weekend between W. J. Keswick, new British Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and "Mayor" Fu Siao-an. Mr. Keswick, accompanied by Secretary Phillips, called on Fu at the Civic Center on May 9. Fu returned the call on the following morning. The S.M.C. Building was heavily guarded during Fu's visit.

Extending its sphere of influence to Central China, Nanking last week appointed Yeh Peng as Pacification Commissioner of the Wuhan Area. Prior to the appointment, Yeh held the post as dean of Wang Ching-wei's Central Military Officers' Training Institute in Shanghai. Yeh arrived in Hankow on May 8 by air with a large retinue of attendants. In a press interview, he stressed the importance of Sino-Japanese cooperation. He is expected to assume his new post in the near future. Yeh was formerly Garrison Commander of Wuhan in 1935. He was relieved of the post because of Japanese pressure, as the result of an incident in which a party of Japanese consular officials in Hankow, visiting his headquarters, found that Japanese figures were used as targets for rifle practice by the Chinese soldiers.

Henry Pu Yi, whose Japanese-conferred title is "Emperor Kangte of Manchukuo," according to a *Domei* report from Tokyo, is scheduled to pay a state visit to Japan on June 22 to offer congratulations to Emperor Hirohito on the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire.

While Japanese propagandists continue to exploit the differences between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party by circulating alarmist reports of an imminent outbreak of civil war, the "state of health" of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the "Young Marshal," Chang Hsueh-liang is also being capitalized as a source of Japanese rumors. Described as being "mentally and physically ill from over work and worry," *Domei* reported from Hongkong that Gen. Chiang was confined to his home in Chungking for the past week and is still unable to see visitors. The recent fall in the value of the Chinese dollar was alleged to have added to Gen. Chiang's worries, chief of which is the sharp conflict between the Communists on the one hand and elder statesmen of the Kuomintang in Chungking on the other.

Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, whose doings and whereabouts have been a mystery since the start of the current Sino-Japanese hostilities, was reported by *Domei* to be recuperating from illness at a mountain villa near Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow. The Japanese report stated that a Shanghai financier recently visited Gen. Chang and was entrusted by him with letters to his former subordinates urging them to continue the fight against Japan to regain their home land. Gen. Chiang was further reported to have complained bitterly of the action of Pao Wen-yuen, a former Manchurian officer, in joining Wang Ching-wei's regime in Nanking as war minister.

"Sign Here!"

Chungking Cartoon depicts Japanese Envoy, Gen. Abe, telling Puppet Wang Ching-wei where to sign the treaty.

Alleging that relations between the Kuomintang and the Communists are being strained to the point of an open split, another *Domei* dispatch from Hongkong stated that both sides have been rushing military preparations in areas likely to see heavy fighting in the event of an outbreak of an armed conflict. The Communists were reported to have withdrawn their crack troops from all areas which they do not control and concentrated them in the border regions of Kansu, Ninghsia and Shensi. On the other hand, Chungking was alleged to have sent newly raised provincial recruits from Szechwan into Shensi.

The *Domei* dispatch also quoted a recent article written for the *Hsin Hua Jih Pao*, Communist organ in Chungking, by Wang Chia-hsiang, a Communist officer, in which he was alleged to have said that the Chungking-Communist struggle "will decide the success or failure of China's war of resistance as well as the life or death of the Chinese nation." Compromise, Wang was further quoted as having said, constitutes the most serious threat facing China today, while anti-Communist activities amount to the same thing as surrender.

Chen Tu-hsiu, leader of the so-called "Trotskyist Faction" of the Chinese Communist Party, was reported by Japanese sources to have arrived in Hongkong recently. Mr. Chen was said to be planning a vigorous campaign against the Stalinist group in the Communist organization, taking advantage of the current strained relations between Chungking and the Communists.

The return of Madame Sun Yat-sen and Madame H. H. Kung to Hongkong from Chungking last week furnished pretext for a speculative story by Wang Ching-wei's press organ in Shanghai, the *Central Press Service*. The agency alleged that Madame Sun recently flew from Chungking to Lanchow to mediate in the friction between Chungking and the Communists. Owing to the obstinate attitude of the Communist leaders including Gen. Chu Teh, Mao Tse-tung and others, Madame Sun's mission failed. Being afraid that Madame Sun's presence in Chungking might be exploited by the Communists, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was said to have compelled her to return to Hongkong.

Two Chungking newspapermen were reported by the *Central Press Service* to have been detained by the Chungking Garrison Headquarters on unrevealed charges. One of the detained was Cheng Tsang-po, Managing-Director of the *Central Daily News*, while the other was the manager of the Communist paper, *Hsin Hua Jih Pao*. The offense of the latter was said to be his strong attacks against Britain, France and the recent appointment of Shao Li-tzu as Chinese Ambassador to Moscow.

In order to investigate the Communist activities in its own base, another *Central Press Service* dispatch said that Chungking has decided to send an inspection party to the Northwest to be headed by Chen Li-fu, Education Minister and leader

of the so-called C. C. Group. Mr. Chen is said to be leaving for Lanchow shortly. Meanwhile, Chungking was alleged to have allocated $2,000,000 to Dr. Carson Chang, leader of the National Socialist Party, to check the activities of the Communists.

In an obvious effort to promote dissension between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the various commanders at the front, *Domei* reported from Hongkong on May 8 that Gen. Hsieh Yueh, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese 9th War Zone, is facing dismissal on suspicion of maintaining close connection with Wang Ching-wei. Quoting reports from Kweilin, Kwangsi capital, *Domei* said that Gen. Shang Chen will replace Gen. Hsueh in the near future.

Determination of the National Government in Chungking to recover the lost territories in the Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria), despite their occupation by the Japanese since 1931, was indicated in the recent appointments of Gens. Ma Chan-shan, Miu Tseng-liu, Wan Fu-ning and Tsou Tso-hua as chairmen of Heilungkiang, Jehol, Liaoning and Kirin provinces respectively.

Gens. Wang and Tsou will be sworn in office in Chungking, while Gens. Ma and Miu will take the oath of office in Manchuria where they are fighting behind Japanese lines. Gen. Wan, in a press interview, said that the Central Authorities, in reorganizing the provincial governments of the four Northeastern Provinces, have demonstrated, in an unmistable manner, their determination never to recognize any puppet organizations, and their readiness to relieve the suffering of the people in the North-East. The Central Government has also thus indicated its determination to resist the Japanese invasion to the utmost and to recover the Northeastern Provinces.

In view of the current European developments and frequent reports of an Anglo-Japanese rapprochement with China as the victim, much significance is being attached to a statement made by R. A. Butler, British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, reaffirming that Britain's Far Eastern Policy will continue to be guided by the Nine Power Treaty and Britain will recognize only the Chungking Government. Reviewing the situation, Mr. Butler emphasized that there has been no change in the British attitude towards the Far East. The Butler statement was made on May 10, when he was called upon by a deputation from the China Campaign Committee in London at the Foreign Office.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Chungking, in an order issued recently, announced that Chinese economic warfare in Japanese-occupied areas will be intensified. Any change in the status of economic enterprises in the war areas is strictly forbidden without special permission from the Ministry, the order emphasized. The order was issued in view of the Japanese attempt to induce the populace in the occupied areas to cooperate with them by an offer to return property to their owners.

For the maintenance of peace and order throughout "Free China" during the war of resistance, the Ministry of Interior is reported to be enforcing a three-point program, for the "improvement and maintenance of nation-wide local peace." The program consists of strengthening local armed forces, the establishment of an organization for taking a thorough census of able-bodied men, and a readjustment of the administrative system of offices for the maintenance of peace and order.

On May 3, all Chinese newspapers in Chungking carried articles on the occasion of the anniversary of last year's tragic bombings of Chungking by Japanese warplanes. After recalling the heavy civilian casualties and property losses in the capital as a result of the raids, as well as the Tsinan Incident on May 3, 1928, the papers declared: "Such barbarism must never be tolerated. On the final day of reckoning, all these debts in blood must be repaid in full." The Japanese air raids on Chungking on May 3 and 4, last year, resulted in nearly 20,000 civilian casualties.

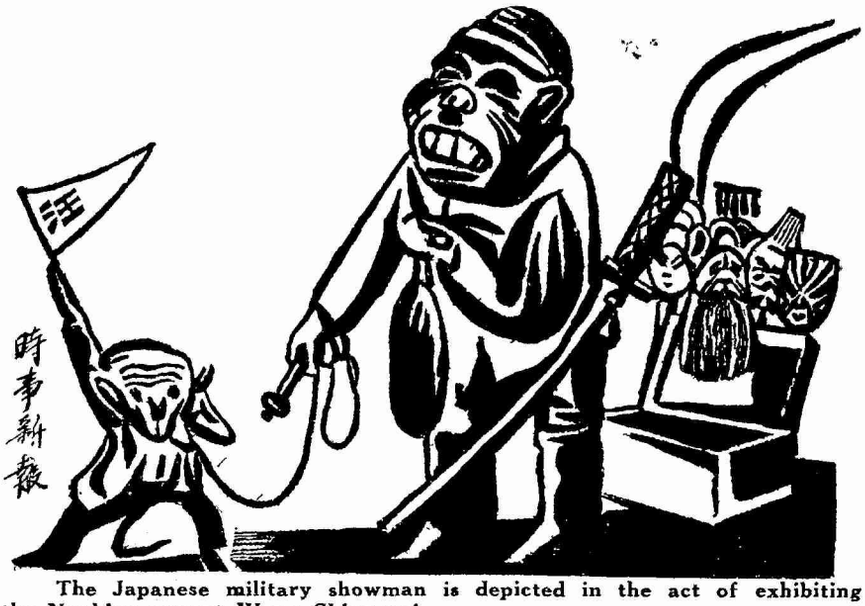
Drastic measures for allegedly bad-conduct in office were taken recently by the provincial authorities against two Hunan district officials, the magistrates of Changsha and Siangtan respectively. Both officials were executed on charges of callous treatment of the people, mismanagement of salt distribution, the selling of Hunan-Kweichow Railroads steel rails and the failure to pay for tearing up the motor roads as much was granted for the purpose, according to a Siangtan correspondence published in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on May 8.

A mass meeting was held in Chungking on May 12 to welcome a delegation of members of the Japanese Anti-War League formed by Japanese opposing Japanese aggression in China. In a speech welcoming the Japanese visitors, Kuo Mo-jo, director of the Publicity Department of the Military Affairs Commission, said that China's foes are not the Japanese people but Japanese militarists. Three members of the League were killed during the recent operations in south Kwangsi.

Color Bar For Service In R.A.F. is Denied

British subjects of non-European descent are eligible for service in the Royal Air Force according to announcement of Capt. H. H. Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, in the House of Commons on April 24. He stated there was no color bar in the R. A. F. and several colonials of non-European descent had already joined the service.

The Puppet on the String



The Japanese military showman is depicted in the act of exhibiting the Nanking puppet Wang Ching-wei.

Japanese Navy Warns China Coast Shipping

A report Wednesday that third power ships plying between Shanghai and Wenchow had been warned with serious consequences for disobeying local Japanese Naval orders, was confirmed Wednesday evening by the Japanese Naval spokesman here.

The warning was given to local Consuls on April 26. It requested the observance of coastal shipping rules. The spokesman told the press that ships near Wenchow had been discovered illegally making use of national flags not their own, and had been slipping in and out of Wenchow harbor at night without lights. Such actions he said made it extremely difficult to distinguish between Chinese vessels and the ships of third powers.

Scare reports circulated earlier in the week that foreign ships had been detained near Wenchow by the Japanese army because of disobedience. This was denied by the spokesman. The bulk of shipping between Shanghai and the coastal port is British and German owned.

Shanghai's "Most Necessary" Workers Receive Special S. M. C. Instruction

There are thought to be between 50,000 and 100,000 Chinese machinists or technicians in Shanghai, who might well be classed as the city's "most useful and necessary" workers, because they are the men who keep the place running. They are the men who actually operate the machines in innumerable industrial plants, watch the boilers, do repair work and, as stated, keep the wheels moving. The Chinese name for this class of worker is "Kung-chiang," meaning Skilled Mechanical Worker. The term is comparable, to "Mu-chiang," meaning Carpenter, "Yin-chiang," meaning Silver-smith, "Tieh-chiang," meaning Iron-smith, and so on.

None of these workers has had the benefit of college, or even middle-school education, but the standard of literacy is high nevertheless. All have learned their trades through the apprenticeship routes, and until recently no opportunities were offered for special technical instruction in Shanghai. Although Shanghai has been rated as the most advanced educational center in China no schools offered courses for this type of worker. Recently, the Industrial Section of the Municipal Council, headed by Miss Eleanor Hinder, initiated classes in Technique and Safety which were widely attended and as a result several organizations are now becoming interested in providing specialized education for the city's "most useful" workers.

The first graduation ceremony of an S.M.C. power press safety training class was held recently when 70 dungaree clad students engaged in power press work assembled at the Public Health Department Branch, Robinson and Ferry Roads to receive certificates of qualification, from Miss Eleanor M. Hinder, Chief of the Section.

The students were youthful and intelligent and they were adult. Many were operators of their own plants and the others were "Number One" fitters in larger factories. They represented only one group from a total of 800 factory workers whose training in safety technique since inauguration of the classes three years ago, is estimated to have saved countless lives as well as limbs, according to an article in The China *Press*.

The classroom where the students assembled on that evening, is in the heart of Shanghai's factory district. Here one night a week for the past 11 weeks the students had come, drawn partly by the cleverly adapted teaching of Dr. T. S. King who spoke to them in the factory "lingo" they understood. But for the most part they came because of sincere interest in the work they had undertaken, an interest that shone forth in the eagerness with which they awaited their diplomas.

Miss Hinder, initiator three years ago of the "Industrial Technique and Safety Classes," believes that these factory breadwinners are experiencing a growing consciousness of social responsibility and that as future leaders in their various spheres they will have a strong influence on raising the level of working standards in Shanghai.

The immediate aims of the classes was outlined by Miss Hinder in a brief talk to the 70 students Tuesday night. "I like to think that the students in our classes are our representatives in the factories—that the men in our classes work as hard for safety in the factories as we do," she said. The applause which greeted her words was spontaneous.

The classes were started just before the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities three years ago. They were conceived by Miss Hinder as a substitute for unenforceable factory legislation. While the teaching of safety is slower than statutory enforcement of safety measures, and must be done through suggestion rather than decree, it reaches deeper into the consciousness of the workers. Miss Hinder believes.

During the past three years two approaches to the problem of bettering industrial conditions have been developed, Miss Hinder said. The method of group instruction and group conference has gone along side

Industrial Technique and Safety

A class of No. 1 fitters in Shanghai who received instruction in Industrial Technique and Safety under the auspices of the Industrial Section of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement.

The Class of Boiler Attendants

One of the groups of Chinese mechanicians which attended the classes in "technique and safety" organized by the Industrial Section of the Municipal Council. This group is composed of boiler attendants.

by side with the method of individual visit and inspection.

Boiler firemen, the majority of whom are illiterate, were the first group to be given instruction. To teach them, visual and oral methods had to be evolved. A 20 to 24-hour course of instruction has so far been given each of 450 firemen in the principles of boiler construction and operation, Miss Hinder said.

The firemen's class was inaugurated following an explosion in a steam system where it was obvious that ignorance and carelessness on the part of the workmen was responsible.

One lecturer found that the firemen thought that when a boiler pressure gauge registered 70 lbs., the total outward pressure against the boiler shell was indicated. As a matter of fact the pressure was 70 lbs. per square inch or a total of 887,000 lbs. for the ordinary vertical boiler of four by seven feet.

At the end of a course a ceremony such as the one viewed recently is held and each student receives a certificate which he is encouraged to hang framed in the boiler room.

Possession of a certificate is coming to be a pre-requisite to new employment as a boiler attendant, Miss Hinder said, and in order to keep the safety objective a living concept, reunion meetings of class members are held at intervals.

Mechanics and fitters were the second group for whom instruction was provided. This category is significant from the point of view of getting improvements adopted in workshops, Miss Hinder pointed out. A 15 weeks' course totalling 60 hours instruction is given these men.

More than 200 present and former students of this group have been formed into an S.M.C. Safety Club. Each of these is asked to study the installations and operation of the factory where he is employed with the aim of improvement after consultation with the Industrial Section Inspector.

For these men, keen, young and intelligent, Miss Hinder emphasized that fundamental teaching in mechanical engineering is needed. "They can take advantage of it," she said. "The majority have had at least primary school education. They read newspapers. They handle machine tools and do other work in mechanical installations. It is a question of relating their actual performance to a greater understanding of the underlying principles."

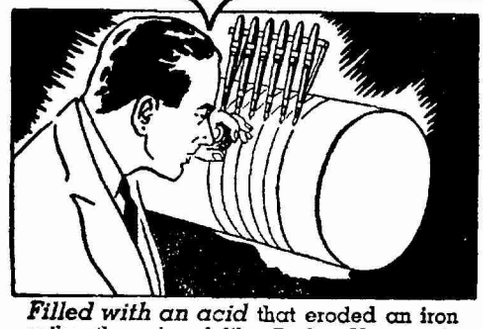
The third instructed group is that of owners of power presses such as those visited Recently.

The toll of fingers lost on power presses is heavy, and each finger lost means decreased earning power for the family breadwinner. Miss Hinder saw in the prevention of this loss a basic social aim of increased safety.

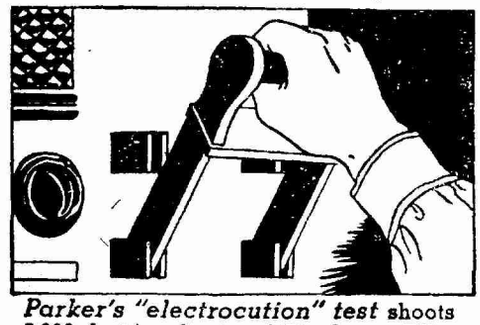
Sixty power press owners so far have followed the five weeks safety instruction course. When finished, many of them have sent their employees to the Industrial section for similar instruction. Among the 41 members of the first workmen's group, one had lost four fingers, three on one hand, one on the other!

Finally, on the theory that a fault

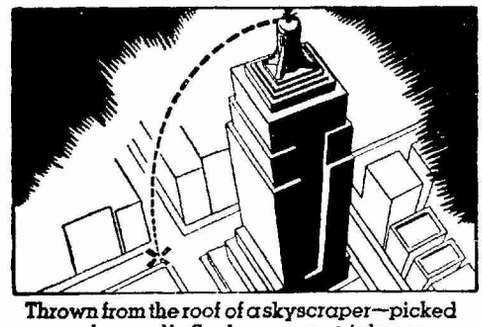
THESE TESTS EXPLAIN WHY THE
PARKER VACUMATIC
CAN BE
GUARANTEED FOR LIFE



Filled with an acid that eroded an iron spike, these jewel-like Parker Vacumatic pens wrote a five-mile line for 24 hours and finished in perfect working order.



Parker's "electrocution" test shoots 5,000 electric volts at each Diaphragm Filler ...even the tiniest pinhole flashes a red light of rejection... every one must pass 100%.



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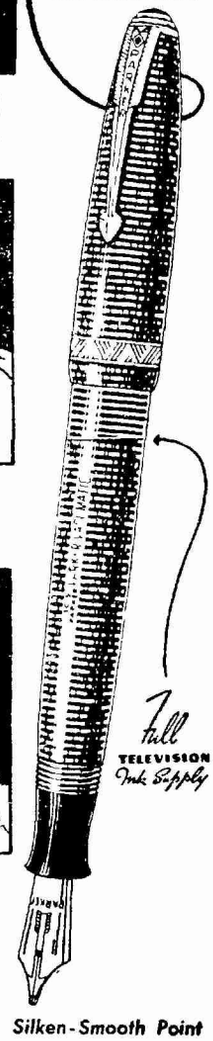

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must be traced to its source, classes have been organized for boiler yard owners who make boilers, and machinery manufacturers who make the machines used in Shanghai. About 30 of these have attended the classes.

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Although the work she is doing has already changed the trend of Shanghai factory employers and workers from lack of interest into a definite "mind-set" towards safety, Miss Hinder refuses to make extravagant claims for the undertaking of her Industrial Section. These are experimental efforts for which no undue claim is made. But in China the teacher-pupil relationship is important. Betterment of conditions of work will be slow to come universally, but it will come the quicker when industrial plants have intelligent workers whose good-will is assured by having been 'hsieh-sheng' for inducing this betterment. To get a mind-set toward safety—this is the aim of the classes, Miss Hinder says.

Chungking Man Perfects Dugout Ventilation

A Chinese engineer at Chungking named Hsu Lin-sen, announced last week that he had invented a new ventilation machine for dugouts, which assured ample fresh air and assured removal of poisonous gasses in the event of a chemical bombing. The National Government issued orders for one of the machinery works to begin production of the new equipment.

Dr. J.H.Wylie U.S. Medical Missionary In China Dies

Dr. J. Herman Wylie aged American medical missionary who spent a quarter century improving on tuberculosis treatment methods among the Chinese, died of brain tumor in the United States May 9. He was about to return to China after a long home leave.

Dr. Wylie had worked out a campaign for more thoroughgoing treatment of T.B. at several Presbyterian hospitals in China. Fighting T.B. was Dr. Wylie's life-work. He specialized in treating the disease in the United States after graduation from the University of Indiana. When he first came to the Far East in 1915 he founded a small sanatorium at the Taylor-Hodge Memorial Hospital in Paoting and at the Douw Hospital in Peiping.

Before he left for home a few months ago Dr. Wylie had planned to extend his labors into the interior of China. His scheme had been approved by the American Presbyterian Mission.

He is survived by his wife, three daughters and a son. His sister, Miss Martha Wylie is on the nursing staff of the Shadyside Hospital of the Presbyterian Mission at Weihsien Shantung.

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Question 2 WHAT IS THE POPULAR WAY TO VISIT ALASKA?

Answer: By Canadian Pacific *Princess* nine-day cruises sailing semi-weekly through the famous Inside Passage. (Round trip fares from Vancouver, Victoria or Seattle, $105; meals and berth included except at Skagway).

Question 3 WHERE IS THE FAMOUS GLACIER KNOWN AS THE "ICE GIANT"?

Answer: Canadian Pacific *Princess* Liners come within a few hundred yards of the "Ice Giant," better known as Taku Glacier.

Question 4 WHAT FAMOUS GOLD RUSH TOWNS DO YOU SEE?

Answer: Juneau, Capital of Alaska, which owes its birth and growth to gold mines such as the Glory Hole of the Treadwell Skagway, port for the Trail of '98 ..Ben-My-Chree and Whitehorse, reached by easy side trips from Skagway.

Question 5 WHAT SUBSTANTIAL TOWN HAS BEEN BUILT FROM A SMALL VILLAGE ON STILTS?

Answer: Prince Rupert, in Northern British Columbia, a regular stop on the *Princess* Cruises.

Question 6 WHAT "TOTEM POLE" VILLAGES DO YOU SEE?

Answer: The *Princess* Cruises call at Alert Bay, Ketchikan and Wrangell .. living, romantic museums of ancient Indian lore totem poles that represent friendly animal spirits.

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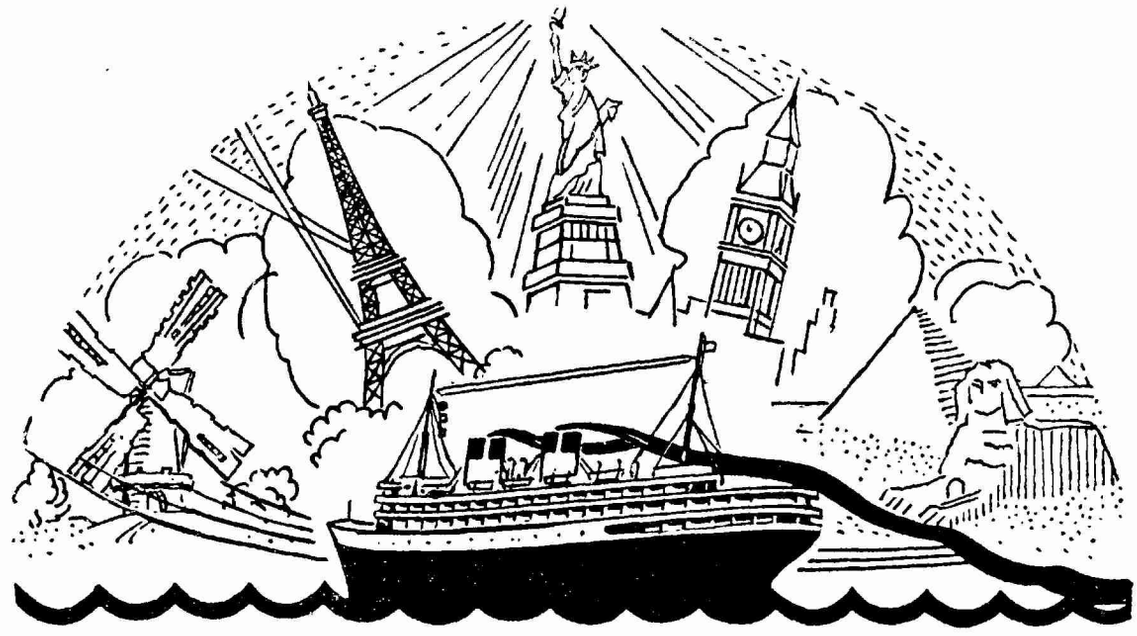

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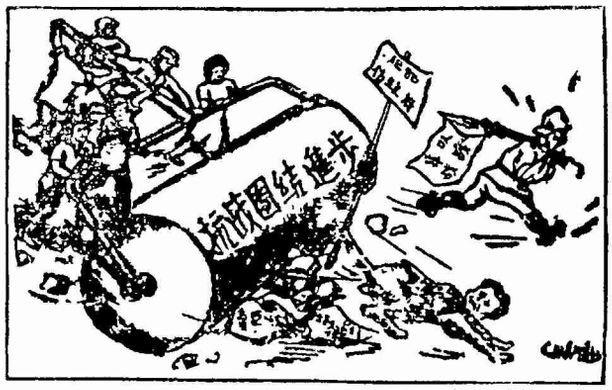
Central China Scene of Major Battle

One of the most serious battles to be fought since the start of Sino-Japanese hostilities occurred last weekend in the North Hupeh-South Honan border, where a large Japanese army was reported to have been trapped by Chinese forces resulting in allegedly more than 100,000 Japanese casualties. At this writing, the battle was still in progress with the Chinese continuing to retain the upper hand, according to Chinese field dispatches which described it as a major Chinese victory.

Unity Crushes the Enemies



Sin Hua Jih Pao

The scene of the battle was the area east of Siangyang and Fancheng in the upper reaches of the Han River in northern Hupeh near the Honan border. Early last week, the Japanese launched what *Domei* described as a "vast offensive" against the heavy Chinese concentration in that area comprising some 200,000 men. According to Chinese reports received in Chungking, the Chinese High Command cleverly concealed the movements of Chinese troops in the early stages of the battle, in which the Japanese planned to converge on Siangyang in four columns. The Japanese apparently hoped to trap the Chinese army by wing movements closing in from the north and the south along the east bank of the Han River.

When the Japanese columns effected a junction in the area east of Siangyang, they were still unable to locate the main Chinese army, whose wing columns were reported to have suddenly enveloped the advancing Japanese taking them by surprise. The Chinese launched a general offensive at midnight on May 9 in a thunderstorm, which subsequently gave valuable assistance to them, since bad weather conditions greatly restricted Japanese aerial activities. As a result of the offensive, the Chinese recaptured many important positions in northern Hupeh and the Hupeh-Honan border and inflicted some 130,000 casualties on the Japanese, who were now fleeing southwards from north-west of Tsaoyang, on the Hwahsien-Sinyang highway in northern Hupeh. The Japanese were said to have suffered further casualties while in retreat.

In a press interview, Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces in the Han River valley, declared that the Chinese High Command, anticipating a Japanese drive towards Siangyang, had concentrated large forces in outside areas, awaiting the arrival of Japanese forces in the area east of Siangyang, before closing in for an encirclement movement.

Chinese forces claimed the recapture of numerous strategic points, including Miyang and Tangho in southern Honan Mingkang, Liulin Wusbeng-kwan on the Peiping - Hankow Railway north of Hankow, and Shwanghow on the Fangcheng - Tsaovang Highway in northern Hupeh. Recapture by the Chinese of Tungcengchen in southern Shansi and of Fanchang in southern Anhwei was also reported.

Chinese claims of successes on the Central China front were disputed by a Japanese army spokesman in Shanghai, who branded as "absolutely false" Chungking reports that 130,000 out of 150,000 Japanese troops were killed in the battle to the northwest of Hankow. According to the spokesman, during the fighting in the first ten days of this month the Chinese forces left 13,000 dead on the field and the Japanese captured 1,500 prisoners, six cannon and 2,300 rifles.

Meanwhile, *Domei*, quoting a press officer attached to the Japanese forces in Central China, claimed that Chinese forces totalling 300,000 men under Gen. Li Tsung-jen and Tang En-po, were met and routed by the Japanese. The strong Chinese defences in the Han River valley were said to have been shattered, as a result of which the Chinese were fleeing toward the broad plains of northwestern Hupeh.

Explaining Japanese operations in northeastern Hupeh, a Japanese army communique issued on May 9 asserted that twenty Chinese divisions had suffered a "crushing defeat" at the hands of Japanese forces in sections to the east of Han River in the Chinese 5th War Zone.

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Chinese troop losses during the past year were estimated by Gen. Akira Muto, director of the Military Administration Bureau of the War Office, at 264,198 dead and 19,740 taken prisoner. During the same period, Gen. Muto said while addressing the annual conference of prefectural governors in Tokyo, the Japanese losses were only 5,767 killed. Heaviest Chinese losses were suffered during the April-July and September offensives when 94,358 men were allegedly killed, Gen. Muto further said. The Japanese suffered 2,665 casualties during the same period, while Yochow, Nanning and Nanchang saw other Japanese losses, he added.

Seventeen men and two buffaloes were killed, and seven houses and five vehicles destroyed on May 9, when 27 Japanese planes bombed the outskirts of Kunming, Yunnan capital. The raiders were enaged by Chinese pursuit craft and a brisk air battle was fought over Kunming. According to *Domei*, Japanese air squadron staged two raids over Kunming in the afternoon of that day and heavily bombed the airfield and other military establishments.

Commenting on the Sino-Japanese military situation, the *New York Herald Tribune*, in an editorial on May 6, said that there were indications that the Sino-Japanese conflict would develop into a war of attrition. Not anticipating the current heavy fighting in Central China, the New York journal remarked that the present stalemate in the China war is likely to preclude spectacular conflicts or decisive victories in the immediate future, although there may be incessant action.

It appears, the journal said, that both sides are content to wage a war of attrition, hoping to cripple each other, the Chinese hoping that Japan's attention will be diverted elsewhere and the Japanese hoping that the Chungking Government will collapse through popular adherence on the part of Chinese masses to the Nanking Government under Wang Ching-wei.

Utility Lawyer Charged in Mail Fraud Case

Howard Colwell Hopson, well known lawyer and public utility consultant, former president of the billion dollar Associated Gas and Electric Company of New York, was indicted on May 9 for charges of mail fraud conspiracy by the U.S. Federal Grand Jury in New York. Three associates, whose names were not given in the report, were also indicted. The men were accused of defrauding investors in various parts of the country of more than U.S.$20,000,000. Hopson was born at Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin in 1882 and after graduation from George Washington University, practiced law in Washington, D. C. He was connected for a time with the Interstate Commerce Commission and was head of the Division of Capitalization of the N. Y. Public Service Commission. He was also a public accountant and in recent years served as public utility and tax consultant.

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Many Japan News Men Killed in War

The Sino-Japanese conflict, that is, Japan's side of it, has been covered by 2,280 Japanese newspaper, and agency correspondents and cameramen, according to an estimate made in response to a questioner in the Diet. In addition to those who covered the news, the Japanese Army also sent 860 authors and artists to the front to get material and inspiration for their work. There were 29 newspapermen and cameramen killed, of whom 12 were enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine. The total number which covered the war and those killed, did not include other Japanese newspapermen who were already in China and Manchuria when the war started and were permitted to accompany the troops, stated the report. In addition to the regular newspapermen, the Army itself employed a large number in "information" work, stated the *Domei* account.

Steinbeck Wins Prize for "Grapes of Wrath"

John Steinbeck, author of the American novel, "Grapes of Wrath," was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the best novel of 1939 in the annual award of prizes for literary and journalistic work, in New York, on May 6. The prize for the best work in American history went to Carl Sandburg for his four volume history, "Abraham Lincoln: The War Years." First prize for the best biography was awarded to Ray Standard Baker for Vols. VII and VIII of his "Woodrow Wilson: Life and Letters." The prize in drama was awarded to William Saroyan for his play, "The Time of Your Life." Carl Van Doran was given first prize for his volume of "Collected Poems."

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Foreign Silver Out

The U. S. Senate on May 10, adopted the so-called Townsend Silver Act by a vote of 49 to 30 which forbids the U. S. Government purchasing further silver abroad. The bill must now go before the House of Representatives for a final vote.

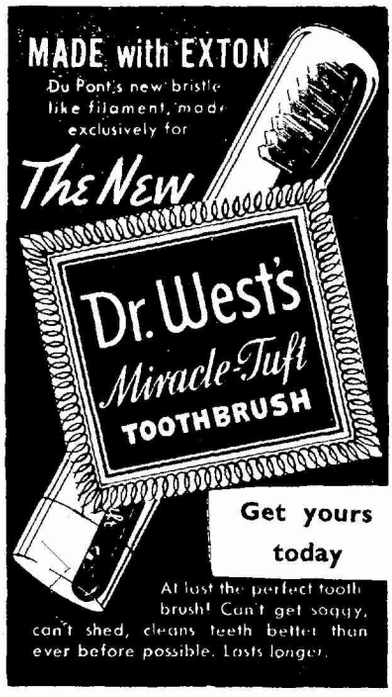
Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee made a serious attempt — acting apparently on behalf of the administration—to check the project, but was unsuccessful. Senatory Wheeler proposed an amendment whereby the purchase of foreign silver would be continued, but payment would be made for it in American farm produce. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 48 to 40.

It was reported (*Havas*) that the Administration strongly opposed the Townsend bill because of the fear that its passage would complicate America's relations with certain foreign countries, particularly China and Mexico, which are the chief silver-selling countries. Many felt that the vote in the Senate was evidence of American resentment at Mexico's unyielding attitude in refusing to compensate the owners of oil properties and realestate which had been seized by the Mexican Government. The *Washington Post* said that Mexico was benefitting most from the American silver-purchase policy. The paper said, "The Townsend bill is the best measure to bring Mexico to her senses." Whether due to the pending vote in the Senate, was not known, but on the preceding day, Mexico allegedly agreed to pay the owner of one of the confiscated oil properties the sum of U. S. $8,500,000, spread over a period of three years.

China will not be affected, except to a minor extent, by the passage of the Townsend Bill since China already has sold most of the silver in her control. The Japanese are still selling considerable quantities of Chinese silver which they have obtained in devious way from Chinese owners residing within territory occupied by the Japanese Army. It also was reported that the Japanese had planned to dispose of the Tientsin silver stocks in the United States, provided they were able to obtain possession of them, without conditions attached. Japan will thus be adversely affected by the passage of the Townsend Bill.

The large stocks of silver which the States has purchased from China, India, Mexico and other countries, have been stored in a large underground vault on the Hudson River in the vicinity of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Stores of gold which the Government has also purchased in recent years, have been placed in vaults located within the reservation of Fort Knox, Tennessee.

The Japanese Asia Development Board and the Japanese Financial Commissioner's Office, which exercise monopoly control over the finances of north China, issued orders on May 15 banning the circulation of "yen-bloc" paper currency in that area. The decree will go into effect on June 15 and prohibits Japanese banks or banks controlled by the puppet governments, including the Bank of Manchukuo from further dealings in "yen-bloc" currencies. The order strikes at Chinese Government notes which the people have persisted in using despite efforts of the Japanese to eliminate them. In the recent fluctuation of Chinese currency, the Japanese-supported Federal Reserve Notes dropped to 28 for an American dollar, while the Chinese Government banknotes only dropped to about 21 for an American dollar. The Bank of Manchukuo on May 15 banned the circulation of Federal Reserve Notes (issued by the Japanese-controlled Federal Reserve Bank at Tientsin), from circulation in Manchukuo.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Japanese Army Would Move Cotton Mills to China

A group of Japanese Army officers on duty in central China has made a proposal to the Japan Cotton Industrial Federation that a large number of small and medium-sized cotton spinning and weaving mills be removed to Chinese soil. The Army officers' proposal pointed out that many small spinners in Japan had experienced extreme difficulties due to war restrictions in Japan on cotton consumption and banning of exports to countries in the yen bloc. Since there is a shortage of low grade cotton goods in China, the Japanese army officers feared that Americans and Europeans might step in and obtain the business "unless Japanese firms made the best of their opportunities." The military men were sure that removal of the Japanese plants to central China would be more satisfactory than removal to North China or to Manchukuo due to the shortage of cotton in those areas. Cotton shortage in Tientsin (resulting from guerilla activities) had become so acute that Japanese mills in that area had to cut down their production by 60 per cent, while mills in Tsingtao had to restrict their operations to 50 per cent of normal, stated the Japanese military report. It was claimed, however, that high prices had made up largely for restriction of production.

German News Service Is 25 Years Old

The German *Transocean* service which distributes to Shanghai newspapers the most voluminous reports —and propaganda—of any of the official services received in the Far East, celebrated its 25th anniversary in Berlin on May 10. The agency was formed in 1915, in the first World War, and received the support of leading German businessmen and industrialists. The object of the news service, stated the report, "was to break the news blockade which enemy countries had established against Germany by cutting and blocking all overseas communications to and from Germany." The German *Transocean* service was the first to use wireless transmission exclusively, stated the report. The service was first issued in German and English, but later was issued in French and Spanish. The service was continued after the war "despite unfavourable economic and political conditions in Germany. In 1929 transmission was shifted from long to short wave and in 1935 a new transmitting station was installed which contained technical improvements. Teletype machines were also introduced leading to increased capacity. The volume of the service has increased tenfold, stated the report. The service now has its own staff of reporters and correspondents and has its own offices all over the world. The present head of the service is Fritz von Homeyer, who occupies the position of managing director.

Fu Tan University Observes Anniversary

Fu Tan University, previously located in Shanghai, but removed to Chungking following the Japanese occupation of the University premises at Kiangwan, near the Civic Center, observed its 35th anniversary on May 6. Wu Han-hsien, vice-president of the University presided at the ceremonies, which included an address by Shao Li-tzu, recently appointed Chinese Ambassador to Moscow. Mr. Shao is one of the trustees of the institution. He referred to the service rendered by previous presidents, Ma Hsiang-pai, Li Teng-hui (T. H. Li), and Chien Yung-ming. Cheng Tsang-pu, representative of the alumni association presented medals to several members of the faculty who have been with the school for 10 years or more.

Professor Directs U.S. Territories

Rupert Emerson, 40-year old Harvard professor, was appointed Director of United States Territories and Possessions, according to announcement at Washington last week by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, which now has the task of administering America's outlying possessions. Prof. Emerson has specialized on colonial problems and administration. In announcing the appointment, Secretary Ickes said that Prof. Emerson "would be responsible for the development of policy and coordination of Federal activities in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, as well as the home aspects of Philippine affairs."

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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

April 12

Chinese troops closing in on the Japanese garrison of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, from five directions, and the Japanese troops were feverishly preparing for battle, said Chinese reports from Kweilin, Kwangsi capital.

"The final objective of the Japanese Government is the abolition of extra-territoriality here, and eventually the abolition of settlements and concessions in China," the Japanese Embassy spokesman in Shanghai said in a statement referring to the recent Municipal Election.

The Japanese military and naval authorities in Canton, in a joint proclamation issued today, announced that the Pearl River will be opened to general shipping beginning April 20 "within the limitations allowed by the present conditions."

Many Japanese, especially persons in specified professions, were found trying to evade the Mobilization Law, **Reuter** reported from Tokyo.

Wang Ching-wei arrived in Canton from Nanking by air on a surprise visit.

The Chinese community in Chicago decided at a mass meeting on April 7 to offer a $700,000 reward for Wang Ching-wei's life.

Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, told the Chungking press that the sole duty of the National People's Congress, to be held this November, will be to consider the adoption of a Chinese national constitution.

Two of 16 Chinese bombers claimed to have been shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire during a Chinese raid on Japanese positions near Yochow, northern Hunan, Japanese reports asserted.

***

April 13

Chinese aircraft yesterday bombed Yochow in northern Hunan and severely damaged the railway station and a number of Japanese military depots there, it was officially announced in Chungking. A concentration of Japanese warships on Tungting Lake off Yochow said also damaged.

Twenty-seven Japanese bombers heavily bombed (yesterday evening) Chihkiang, western Hunan. More than 100 bombs dropped.

Kweilin, Kiangsi capital, also raided by Japanese aircraft yesterday.

Superintendent Tan Shao-liang, political officer of the Shanghai Municipal Council, assassinated by four gunmen, three of whom were captured by the police and seriously wounded. Tan was political liaison officer between the S. M. Police and the puppet Shanghai Municipal Government. Political motive alleged behind the killing.

Three hundred Korean and 100 Formosan volunteers are fighting in the Chinese army against the Japanese, according to a **Reuter** report from Chungking. Leaders of the Korean volunteers are Kim Yak-san and Han Chih-cheng. The leader of the Formosan volunteers is Li Yu-pang.

Wang Ching-wei, who arrived in Canton yesterday from Nanking, urged the puppet officials there to endeavor to realize a new order in East Asia on a basis of cooperation with Japan. He said he wanted to emphasize that the peace movement should be realized through Sino-Japanese cooperation.

April 14

Chinese forces are launching attacks on Japanese positions on many fronts, particularly in Kiangsi, Hunan, Shansi, Hupeh and Honan provinces, according to Chinese field dispatches reaching Chungking. In Kiangsi, fighting now going on in the outskirts of Nanchang, capital of the province. In northern Hunan, Chinese forces are attacking the outer defences of Yochow. Japanese aircraft bombing Chinese troops in west Suiyuan in an effort to check their advance.

The Shanghai Municipal Council announced a scheme for food control in the International Settlement. Drastic measures against profiteers and racketeers who manipulate the Settlement's food supplies published.

Wang Ching-wei returned to Nanking from a brief visit to Canton.

***

April 15

Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Japan's special envoy to the Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking, due to arrive on April 23. Negotiations for a Wang-Japanese treaty expected to be launched immediately upon his arrival, according to a **Domei** dispatch from Tokyo.

The American Catholic Mission hospital at Chihkiang, Hunan, the American Catholic Church at Linchuan, Kiangsi, were demolished during Japanese air-bombings on the two cities on April 13, according to a **United Press** report from Peiping.

Chao Chin-ching, 39, native of Honan, was executed (yesterday) at Chungking after he had pleaded guilty to charges of spying for the Japanese in Chungking.

The Anglo-Japanese dispute over the disposition of Chinese silver held in the British Concession in Tientsin is near settlement, Y. Suma, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, said. The silver in question amounts to $26,000,000.

Two ruling Mongolian princesses, Chi Wen-chun of the East Banners, and Pa Yung-ying of the West Banners, arrived in Chungking to interview Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for instructions.

***

April 16

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Chungking confirmed the appointment of Shao Li-tzu, veteran Kuomintang member and Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Relations Association, as Chinese Ambassador to Moscow succeeding Gen. Yang Chieh, resigned. Mr. Shao was Chairman of Shensi Province at the time of the Sian Incident in December, 1936.

Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking regime, arrived at Hankow by air on a surprise visit.

The American public is strongly opposed to the United States going to war "for any reason at all" but any direct threat to Guam, Hawaii or the Philippines which would constitute direct aggression would be "desperately resisted," according to Dr. Paul Monroe, noted American educator, who arrived in Chungking by plane from Hongkong. Dr. Monroe, who is head of the China Institute in America, is visiting Chungking to renew contacts with many of his former students at Columbia University, including Dr. H. H. Kung and Dr. Sun Fo.

Japan must shake off her dependence on foreign countries, establish impregnable defenses to set the public mind at ease, and bolster the national structure to meet the needs of long-range warfare, declared General Shunroku Hata, Minister of War, in an address at the annual conference of divisional commanders of the Japanese Army.

***

April 17

Chinese attacks on various fronts are continuing with unabated vigor, according to the latest field dispatches received in Chungking. In eastern Hupeh, Chinese recaptured Macheng, northeast of Hankow on April 9. In Kiangsi, severe fighting now going on at Anyi, northwest of Nanchang. Chinese troops also made attacks on Japanese positions in Shansi, Suiyuan, Anhwei and along the Yangtsze River.

K. P. Chen, head of the Chinese Financial and Purchasing Mission in the United States, paid a farewell visit yesterday to President Roosevelt and thanked him for the US$45,000,000 credits granted China by the United States. Mr. Chen is returning to China shortly.

In an interview with a **Reuter** correspondent at Hankow, Wang Ching-wei declared the abolition of extraterritoriality and foreign concessions would be the fundamental policies of his Nanking regime. He said, however, that these ends would be achieved by peaceful means.

Members of the Overseas Chinese Mission arrived in Chungking; given warm reception. Tan Kah-kee, prominent merchant of Singapore, who heads the mission, arrived some weeks ago.

The annual meeting of ratepayers (taxpayers) of the International Settlement of Shanghai passed the budget submitted by the Shanghai Municipal Council providing for a 50 per cent increase of the Municipal Rate commencing July 1 this year.

Young Returns to United States

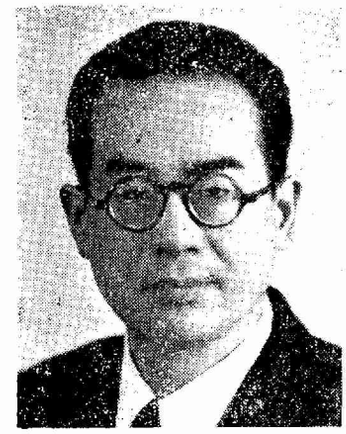
James Russell Young, Far Eastern manager of Hearst's *International News Service*, who recently was released after detention for practically two months in jail in Tokyo, on a charge of violating Japan's military penal code, departed for the United States on May 4. He was accompanied by Mrs. Young and their son. Prior to their departure, Mr. and Mrs. Young visited friends in Shanghai. Mr. Young was given a suspended sentence of two years by the Tokyo court, hence his return to Japan is problematical. The I. N. S. has opened an office in Shanghai.

Garret Sure to Remain Here

T. C. "Lulu" Garrett, an American who once operated a gambling resort on Hwa Kee Avenue and was paroled after serving 1½ months of a year's sentence in December 1938, was re-arrested on April 24 and sent back to Ward Road jail to serve the remaining 10½ months of his term. Garrett was paroled in 1938 due to illness and on condition he would remain out of China for five years. He returned to Shanghai on several occasions, but remained here for only a few days, hence was not molested, but on the present occasion he apparently planned to remain here.

Who's Who in China

Tu Yuen-tan, Government official; born at Huangpee, Hupeh, November, 1897; B. A. Peking National University; M. A. and Ph. D. University of Illinois, U.S.A.; Director, Bureau of



涂允檀字耕叔

Tu Yuen-ten

Education and Bureau of Social Affairs, Wuhan Municipality; Professor, Hopei College of Law and Commerce; Lecturer, Peking National University; Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senior Member, Treay Commission; Consul-General at Manila, Philippines; now, Director, Treaty Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; author of "State Responsibility for Injuries to Foreigners on Account of Murder, Mob Violence and Brigandage;" address: Treaty Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

General Interested in "Spiritual Problems"

J. W. T. Mason, who spent many years investigating Buddhism in Japan, is convinced that Japan's "expansion program" for north China will benefit the people generally. Mr. and Mrs. Mason returned to Tokyo last week from a trip to Peiping where Mr. Mason met Gen. Hayao Tada. He said that it was essential "for one to have an understanding of the character of Gen. Tada, in order to appreciate Japan's objectives in that region." Mr. Mason said that Gen. Tada was deeply interested in the spiritual problems of the Chinese people; in fact he was of opinion that Gen. Tada should be called a "spiritual philosopher as well as a soldier and administrator." Mr. Mason was equally impressed by the high moral purposes of Gen. Masakayo Homma, who—in Mr. Mason's opinion—"possesses a western social mentality." Mr. Mason said that Gen. Homma "while carrying out the Tientsin blockade, managed, nevertheless, to retain the friendship of his foreign friends." Mr. Mason planned to return to the United States on May 3 and—in all probability—intends to lecture.

Men and Events

Spencer Williams, an American who has served for many years as secretary of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce in Moscow,

"Comrade"

Time Photo

Marina Raskova

arrived in London on April 1 with the information that Josef Stalin, either had, or shortly is adding to his household a new wife, none other than Comrade Marina Raskova, famous Soviet aviatrix, who holds the women's international distance record, 3,715 miles. The romance started, according to the account in *Time* when Miss Raskova and her assistants presented themselves at the Kremlin to receive Dictator Stalin's compliments. It was stated that Comrade Raskova greatly resembles the Soviet female executive played by Garbo in the movie, Ninotchka. While Soviet newspapers have printed no notices of Stalin's third marriage, Mr. Williams said that no one in Moscow doubts that Miss Raskova is Mrs. Stalin No. III.

*

Frank P. Lockhart, Counsellor of Embassy in Peiping, who was recently appointed American Consul-General at Shanghai, sailed for the United States on the President Coolidge this week. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lockhart. They will proceed to Princeton University where their son is scheduled to graduate this spring. John Caldwell, U. S. Consul-General at Tientsin and Mrs. Caldwell, also sailed for the United States aboard the President Coolidge on vacation.

*

The Chinese Medical Association has announced its intention of creating a memorial fund in memory of Dr. Tsefang Huang, well known Chinese physician and health expert, who died in Hongkong last week. Dr. Huang was medical and sanitary adviser for Shanghai-Hangchow-Nanking Railway, but went to Hongkong following the Japanese seizure of the railway in 1937.

Chester S. Holcombe of Rochester, N. Y., has arrived in Shanghai where he will represent *Universal News Features*. His office is in Hamilton House.

*

David Gray Poston was scheduled to speak at the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday, May 16 on the subject, "Bits of Old Soochow."

*

R. A. May, president of Getz Bros. and Company of San Francisco, has announced the appointment of John Berents as manager of the office of the company in Shanghai.

*

M. Robert Duo, former Attache of the French Embassy in China, was married on May 2, in Paris, to Miss Jane Holt, daughter of Vice-Admiral Reginald V. Holt, Commander of the British Yangtsze Flotilla.

*

The annual social gathering of the members of the Missouri Society of China and their guests is scheduled for Wednesday evening, May 22, 8 o'clock, at the Winter Garden, Yu Yuen Road, Jessfield. A buffet dinner will be served, followed by dancing and entertainment.

*

Major G. A. Williams, Assistant U. S. Naval Attache, stationed in Shanghai, was host at a farewell reception at the Cathay Hotel on Wednesday, May 8 in honor of Commander and Mrs. H. E. Overesch who are returning to Washington. Commander Overesch has been Naval Attache in Peiping for the past three years.

Uzuhiko Usami, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin and leader of the German-Japanese Cultural Committee, founded in April 1939, has assumed his new post as Japanese Minister to Egypt.

*

Etienne Bonet, well known French resident of Shanghai, died on Friday, May 10 at St. Marie's Hospital, French Concession, at the age of 62 years. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. Funeral services were held at the Kiaochow Road chapel on Saturday, with burial at Lokawei cometery, the ceremonies being conducted by the Rev. F. P. Beauce, S. J. of St. Pierre's Church. Mr. Bonet was engineer for the Kinhan Railway from 1902 to 1927 and was Chief of Police of the French Concession at Hankow from 1927 to 1932 when he came to Shanghai to join the administration of the Shanghai French Concession.

*

Anthony de Britto, leader of a group of seamen, who were accused of insubordination which held up the sailing of the American Hawaiian steamer Panaman from San Diego on Sunday, May 5, appeared before the Marine Board of Inquiry on the following day and pleaded guilty, stating that he was intoxicated and didn't remember what had happened. Britto alleged that all had been drinking "heavily," and didn't realize what they were doing. Captain Joseph Gaidsicks of the Panaman brought an action against the men charging they had refused to prepare for sailing unless the chief officer was replaced on deck by the boatswain.

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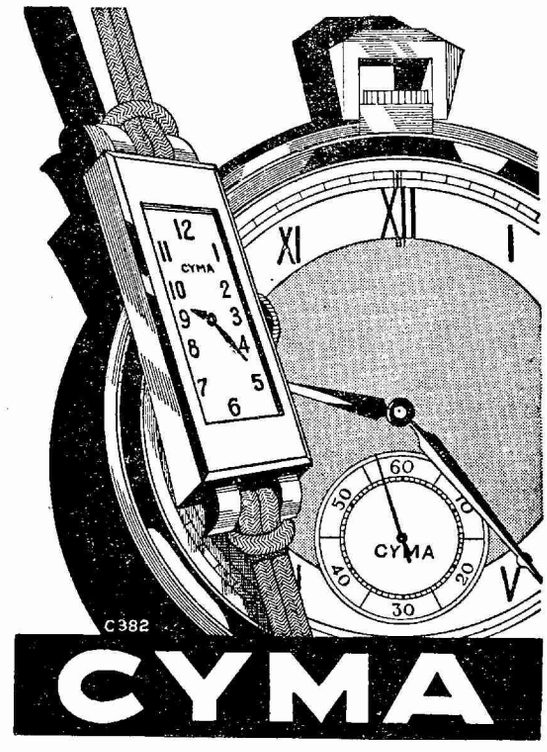

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ACADEMIC CALENDAR

1940-1941

End of Spring Term—
Friday, June 7, 1940.
Opening of Summer Term—
Monday, June 24, 1940.
End of Summer Term—
Friday, July 26, 1940.
Opening of Autumn Term—
Monday, October 7, 1940.
Thanksgiving Holiday—
November 28, 29, 1940.
End of Autumn Term—
Friday, December 20, 1940.
Christmas Recess—
Saturday, December 21, 1940 to Wednesday, January 1, 1941.
Opening of Winter Term—
Monday, January 6, 1941.
End of Winter Term—
Friday, March 14, 1941.
Opening of Spring Term—
Monday, March 17, 1941.

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Miss Emily Hahn, writer, has joined the Chungking staff of *Havas*, the French news agency. Miss Hahn, long-time resident of Shanghai, went to Chungking several months ago to write a book dealing with the Soong sisters, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Madame H. H. Kung and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late Kuomintang leader.

*

Laurence Sickman, curator of Oriental art at the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and the Atkins Museum at Kansas City, was sponsor recently of a radio program entitled, "The Story of the Empress Wu," who ruled China 1,200 years ago. Mr. Sickman, one of the best known authorities on Chinese art, did research work in Chinese art from 1930 to 1936, chiefly in the great Lung Men caves and temples in the vicinity of Loyang, former capital of China, located in Honan province. A guardian lion from Empress Wu's caves in Honan is now in the Nelson Museum.

*

The French authorities at Shanghai have opened—in the French Concession—a branch of the French Ministry of Information. The office will be headed by Pierre Millet and will be located at 2 Rue du Consulate. The opening of the French bureau follows similar action by the British authorities in Shanghai several months ago. The British Ministry of Information office here is in charge of G. F. Tyrrell. The object of the bureaus is to provide the local press with information in the form of press releases dealing with Allied activities.

The U. S. submarine tender Canopus and six submarines arrived at Tsingtao on May 1 and are expected to remain there for the usual summer period. They were the first U. S. naval craft to proceed north of Shanghai this season.

*

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, was guest of honor and spoke before the members of the American University Club at luncheon on Friday, May 17 at 12:30 o'clock at the American Club. Admiral Hart spoke on the subject, "The United States Naval Academy," of which he served as superintendent several years ago.

*

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Democrat of the State of Washington, was appointed U. S. District Judge on May 7. He was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and was a leading advocate of an embargo against Japan. Senator Schwellenbach was regarded as China's leading friend on the Committee. He had once been a captain on a Pacific steamer.

*

Frank Smothers, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, who arrived in Shanghai recently to relieve A. T. Steele, who went home on leave, received orders that week to proceed to the Netherlands East Indies and departed for Hongkong last Sunday morning. Wilbur Burton, correspondent for the *New York Evening Post*, also received cabled instructions to proceed to the East Indies and departed two weeks ago.

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In the United States Court for China

TATIANA NICHOLAS LAVROV, *Plaintiff*, vs. SERGEY EVAN LAVROV, *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4479 Spec. Pro. No. 2358 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, April 29, 1940 WILLIAM T. COLLINS *Clerk.*

The object of this suit is an action for DIVORCE.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 25th day of April, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 26th day of April, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that in the 25th day of April, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he resided therein since more than one year last past, and that defendant's last known address was No. 108 Austin Road, Kowloon, Hongkong.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 29th day of April, 1940 ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 18th day of May, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 29th day of April, 1940.

MILTON J. HELMICK.
Judge.

92-478

At least one American gunboat will not be able to participate in any war, oriental or occidental, for a considerable period, according to *United Press* message from Chungking. The boat is the U.S.S. Tutuilla, Yangtsze patrol, which was stationed on the Upper Yangtsze, above the rapids at Chungking, when the Japanese captured Hankow. The report stated that the sudden drop in the water level caused the boat to become stranded on the rocks where it will remain until high water returns several months hence. Members of the crew have removed all guns and heavier equipment in order to avoid possible damage. (*Tutuilla has been Refloated since above report.—Ed.*)

•

Some 600 Chinese who reside in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, Central America, staged a celebration commemorating the signing of a Treaty of Amity between China and the Dominican Republic on May 12. The Treaty was signed by Dr. T. T. Li, former Director of the Department of Intelligence and Publicity of the Chungking Foreign Office and now Minister to Cuba. Senor Arturo Despradel, Foreign Minister, signed on behalf of the Dominican Republic. Although the Dominican Republic is the oldest country of the New World, it was the first time it had signed a treaty with China.

•

A Japanese tobacco trust, formed by the combination of three large companies, is now being organized in Japan for the purpose of operating in China in competition with the British-American Tobacco Company, according to *Havas* report from Tokyo on May 5. The new company, to be headed by a Mr. Hasegawa, will have a capital of Y127,000,000 and will be able to turn out Y300,000,000 worth of cigarettes annually, stated the report. The B.A.T. according to the Japanese report, has a capacity of Y400,000,000 worth of cigarettes annually.

Tom MacKinlay Parker, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Parker, formerly connected with the Lester Research Institute of Shanghai, was killed in England on February 11, when his plane crashed as he was returning from a flight and was only eight miles from his home station on the North East Coast. He was born on August 27, 1918 at Newcastle on Tyne and came to Shanghai with his parents. He attended the Cathedral School, was a member of the Cathedral School Scout Troops and was well known in local school athletics. He returned to England to join the Royal Air Force and was 21 years old when he died.

•

Paul Moritz, recent graduate in economics and sociology from the University of Kansas, who has been visiting Chinese educational institutions in West and Southwest China, has returned to Chungking and shortly will proceed to Northwest China for an inspection of educational conditions in that area. He will then return to the United States by way of Yunnan. Mr. Moritz was sent to China by student organizations in the United States for the purpose of maintaining contact with Chinese students. He has been accompanied on his inspection trips by Kiang Wen-han, secretary of the National Student Relief Committee. In a recent interview at Chungking, Mr. Moritz stated that student groups in the United States had contributed considerable sums to China for the relief of students who had become destitute as a result of the Japanese invasion. Amounts remitted had been US$18,000 in 1938, US$26,000 in 1939, and it was hoped to raise US$35,000 this year. In addition there had been donations of considerable quantities of medicines and books. Mr. Moritz stated that these funds had been raised by individual subscriptions among American students. The movement was started by the national committees of the Y. M. and Y.W.C.A.'s in 1937.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

More on the Far East

The Problem of Japanese Trade Expansion in the Post-War Situation. By Miriam S. Farley. I. P. R. Inquiry Series. Institute of Pacific Relations, publication office, 129 East 52nd Street, New York. 1939 .75-cts. U.S. currency.

Japanese Industry: Its Recent Development and Present Condition. By G. C. Allen, Brunner Professor of Economic Science, University of Liverpool. I.P.R. Inquiry Series. Institute of Pacific Relations, as above. 1939. $1.00 U.S. currency.

The Existing Legal Situation as it Relates to the Conflict in the Far East. By Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law, University of Chicago. I.P.R. Inquiry Series. Institute of Pacific Relations, as above. 1939. $1.00 U.S. currency.

The two publications on Japan which are named above belong to the series of Institute of Pacific Relations which we have just reviewed, but since they fall in the second of the four groups of studies already mentioned it has been thought best to deal with them separately. On the other hand for convenience we are including with them the volume by Quincy Wright: The Existing Legal Situation as it Relates to the Conflict in the Far East, since it deals with the war Japan is waging in China and falls in the fourth group of studies of the I.P.R. Inquiry Series. Its theme is the issues that will require international adjustment in the post-war period.

Miss Farley, author of The Problem of Japanese Trade Expansion in the Post-War Situation, is of the American Council research staff, Institute of Pacific Relations. Her book is divided into two parts: one, the effect of the present Sino-Japanese War on Japan's foreign trade, the other, the problems of post-war adjustment. In the years preceding the war in China, it is pointed out, Japan built up a much larger and more diversified export trade than she had had before. Has Japan's increased trade with the Japanese-controlled areas in China's territory lessened her dependence on the rest of the world for markets and raw materials? "Analysis reveals," Miss Farley answers, "that despite the rise in trade figures, Japan's net gains have so far been slight.... She is getting some cotton, wool, coal, iron ore, scrap iron, etc. from China, but not vastly more than she was getting before the war and not enough to reduce materially her dependence on other countries." At the same time "the ghost of abnormal Japanese competition in the world markets has been laid to rest, at least for the duration of the war." Nevertheless events have not proved "that the idea of an economic bloc is essentially unrealizable."

As to the future, Japan will need opportunities for commercial expansion for her own good and for the keeping of an economic equilibrium, and any satisfactory solution will depend on a comprehensive settlement of world economic problems. A return to laissez faire offers no hope of such a comprehensive solution; there must be a controlled expansion of world production and trade. This will involve international regulation of currencies and exchanges of goods and services, which in turn will imply a social control over domestic economic activity "in Japan and elsewhere."

Two points are emphasized in conclusion. The preponderant share of Japanese trade with the British Empire and the United States makes the policies of these two Powers "a decisive factor in determining the possibilities of any cooperative solution of the problems of Japanese trade expansion." But it is also to be remembered that" even concessions of relatively small commercial value may produce a psychological effect out of proportion to their economic significance."

The main theme of Professor Allen's book, Japanese Industry: Its Recent Development and Present Condition, is the rapid shifting of the center of gravity in Japan from light to heavy industry. There are two chapters reviewing industrial tendencies and economic policy in the years 1929-1936, but the greater attention is given to the effects of Japan's war in China upon Japanese industry and finance. There are twenty-eight short tables of statistics on production, employment, trade, prices, currency, Japan's gold reserve, national debt, and like subjects.

Long before the present war, as early as 1929, Professor Allen points out, Japan embarked upon a *Jusenji* or quasi-war-time economy. This 'war-preparation' economy was marked by a noticeable growth of the metal, chemical and engineering industries, a development attended by "a marked rise in technical efficiency," indicating "greater maturity as an industrial nation." But the effect of the war in China is such that "the industrial structure has become seriously distorted," so that "the conclusion that the heavy industries will be forced to contract to a marked extent on the restoration of peace-time conditions cannot be resisted." This reorganization will be costly, but in the long run it will be the only beneficial solution. Japan might of course choose to continue her war-time policy, much as Germany did in the recent pre-war years, gambling "on economic gains arising from the political domination of China." But "even if she succeeds in acquiring a monopolistic position in China this market will have been impoverished," and if Japan is to maintain her already low standard of living she will need an ability to sell an increased quantity of manufactured goods abroad on good terms; yet she will not easily regain her pre-war export trade.

As things are, Japan's position "is not so weak as to prevent her from carrying on the present war for at least another year, and probably much longer, provided the Western powers remain passive spectators of events."

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In the United States Court for China

JOHN FRANCIS McMUNN, Plaintiff, vs. NATHALIE ARTCHEGOFF McMUNN, Defendant.	Cause No. 4483 Civil No. 2362 *ORDER* Filed at Shanghai, China May 7, 1940. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 7th day of May, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of May, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of May, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has she resided therein since the 30th day of October, 1939, and that defendant's last known address was c/o Mrs. L. Nassanova, 502, North Minor Street, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 7th day of May, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 25th day of May, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court:
Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 7th day of May, 1940.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

The Existing Legal Situation as it Relates to the Conflict in the Far East, by Professor Quincy Wright deals with the conditions upon which specific problems can be adjusted in the Far East. It starts with a consideration of "the ways in which the *de facto* situation in the Far East has departed from the *de jure* situation." Dr. Wright gives legal definition of the status of the territories of the Far East, of the jural personalities concerned—recognized states, unrecognized states ('Manchukuo'), dependent states (Outer Mongolia, Tibet, the Philippines), and 'collective entities' (the 'treaty powers'). Territorial rights, international settlements, spheres of interest and the like are defined in their original status and in their modifications by the Washington Four Power, Nine Power, and other treaties. It will be sufficient to quote regarding the Nine Power Treaty:

"The Nine Power Treaty has been ratified by all the important powers with Far Eastern interests except the Soviet Union and Germany. Its continued effectiveness among the powers party to it has never been denied by any government, but the question has been raised whether changed conditions, especially the disorderly condition of China, the increasing influence of Soviet Russia in the Far East, the termination or non-fulfillment of other of the Washington Conference treaties or resolutions, the non-cooperative spirit of the parties in economic, cultural and political matters, have not impaired essential conditions of its validity."

To which, after careful definition of principles accepted in international law Professor Wright adds, "It appears that none of the grounds suggested would be sufficient to render the Nine Power Treaty invalid. The disorderly condition of China, far from being a condition which has changed since the treaty was made, was a condition which then existed and because of which the treaty was made."

D. R.

Modern Coins of China!

A Bibliography on Far Eastern Numismatics and an Union Index of the Currency, Memorial Pieces, Charms and Amulets of the Far East, by Arthur Braddan Coole. Published at Peking by the California College in China. 421 pages; price U.S.$2. April 1940.

During recent years, and especially since the replacement of silver in China by banknotes, local numismatists have appeared on the scene, searching for Chinese coins. Notwithstanding the fact that minting by modern machinery was practised for but five brief decades, there is an astoundingly large variety of Chinese modern metallic money, quite apart from the ancient cast hole cash pieces. But there was a real dearth of reliable literature on modern coins of China; and while there existed a wide range of good sources relative to Chinese bronze coins, in the Chinese, Japanese and English languages, it was never easy to lay one's hands on a specific work needed for ready reference.

In overcoming and removing this shortcoming Mr. A. B. Coole, Associate Principal of the Peking Hui Wen Academy and a sinologue of the first order, can justly claim the real merit of having given to posterity a highly valuable work on an interesting and intriguing subject.

The book is divided into two parts: (1) A Bibliography on Far Eastern Numismatics, dealing with numismatic works arranged alphabetically by title, namely: books in Chinese, works in Japanese, magazine articles in oriental and occidental languages, as well as books on Far Eastern numismatics in foreign tongues. (2) The Index of the currency deals with the index on struck coins, of cast coins, of paper money, an index to issues of minor states in the Far East, a detailed reference to coinage in historical works, etc. Needless to say, the contributions towards the fascinating topic of Far Eastern numismatics in the Chinese and Japanese languages are incomparably greater than the works written by Occidentals. Here is an opportunity for the latter to successfully enter the realm of research and add to a subject of never-ending interest.

Mr. Coole has rendered invaluable service to an important branch of Oriental studies, a task which only a man of qualities could successfully achieve. Deep knowledge, perseverance, the mastering of the Chinese language and acquaintance with history are attributies needed for the task which the author courageously has undertaken and which he most successfully carried into effect. The Bibliography of Far Eastern Numismatics is a standard work of lasting value, a handbook not only for use by the numismatist, but equally also for the student of Far Eastern affairs.

E. K.

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